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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

CABLE RATES ADVANCED.

LONDON, September 30.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company announce to-day that on and after Monday next the tariff will be raised to four shillings (one dollar in gold) per word.

GOLD FOR AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 30.—The steamship Donau, which left this port yesterday for New York, took £28,000.

European Turkey.

THE OCCUPATION OF LITTLE REDOUBT A MENACE.

LONDON, September 30.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says that the proposed occupation of the island of Little Redoubt is looked upon as an indication of Turkey's intention to force an issue with Servia.

LATEST NEWS BY WAY OF LONDON.

LONDON, October 1.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Berlin states that Turkey has informed the Powers that the time may come when the Turks will be obliged to repel Servian and Montengrin inroads. The Roumanian reserves are being gradually called in. Affairs are regarded here as verging on a collision.

The *Daily News* telegram from Vienna announces that the Consuls at Mostar have been instructed by the Powers to send the Porte a memorial embodying the result of their investigations, with proposals for a thorough reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A special telegram in the *Morning Standard*, from Vienna, says a band of 500 Sclavonians, who invaded Bosnia, have returned to their homes in Southern Hungary and dispersed. They were decimated by fighting and disease.

Italy.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY ASSUMES HIS TITLE.

ROME, September 30.—Cardinal McCloskey took possession of his title in the church of Sancto Maria Supra Minervam at noon to-day. Many Italians and foreigners, especially Americans, witnessed the ceremony. Cardinal McCloskey entered accompanied by thirty-seven Dominican Fathers and several prelates. Approaching the altar, he pronounced a brief prayer and seated himself in the episcopal chair. Monsigner Cataldi then read the bull conferring the title, and the General of the Dominicans delivered an address. Cardinal McCloskey replied and closed with prayer. A *te deum* was then sung. Afterward the Cardinal received the spectators in a hall attached to the church.

Spain.

RELATIONS OF CANOVAS DE CASTILLO WITH THE VATICAN—HIS HOPES AND PLANS FOR RETURNING TO THE CABINET.

LONDON, September 30.—A letter in the *Times* of this morning, from Paris, has the following: "An accredited opinion prevails in Madrid that Senor Canovas de Castillo is about to return to the premiership. He is displaying marvelous activity in order to lead back a conciliation Cabinet. The reason of his refusal to reconstitute the Cabinet, after winning a victory on the suffrage question, was his engagement with the Vatican to restore the Concordat, in return for the establishment of the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, whereby to offset papal influences in favor of Carlists, by interposing a provisional and more liberal Government. When a crisis with the Vatican threatened he expected to free Spain from the religious difficulty. This solved, he hopes to return with such Moderates as consent to a convocation of the Carlists by universal suffrage, and to reconcile Germany, which was offended by his attitude on the religious question, by advocating the marriage of King Alfonso with a German Princess. If the marriage question he will have to oppose not only those who oppose the German influence, but the King's family and its partisans, who favor the Montpensier alliance."

MARAUDING COMMUNISTS IN ANDALUSIA.

MADRID, September 30.—A band of twenty-four Communists has approached Andalusia. They are marauding and endeavoring to cut the railway and telegraphic communications. The Government has dispatched a body of troops thither to hunt them down.

France.

NOTHING KNOWN OF THE PORTE'S CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

PARIS, September 30.—*Le Temps* says nothing is known in diplomatic circles of the alleged circular addressed by Turkey to the powers, complaining of repeated violations of neutrality by Montenegro and declaring a conflict inevitable if they continue; nor is there any knowledge of the intended occupation of a portion of Servia by Turkish troops.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, September 30.—Steamship Dakota, from New York, arrived.

LONDON, September 30.—Steamships Canada, from New York, and Braunschweig, from Baltimore, arrived.

FALL RIVER.

The Operatives Returning to Work—Some Mills Unable to Engage all Applicants—Mass Meeting of Operatives Last Night—Passage of Pacific Resolutions.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 30.—Everything here is quiet. There has been a decided change in affairs since yesterday. A large number of help went to work this morning, and others gave their respective mills notice that they would resume work to-morrow. All the mills running have large additions to their force. The Merchants' mill started this morning for the first time. There is plenty of work in the spooling and carding rooms, and the spinners are now holding a meeting which will probably result in the resumption of work. The weavers continue to come in. The Richard Borden mill is full in all its departments, except the weaving. Eight hundred and fifty looms are running, and this department is constantly being supplied. The Slade mill is running five hundred looms, and a number of their help have given notice of resumption to-morrow. The Durfee mills have forty-eight spinners and their weavers are coming forward rapidly. In fact, all the mills have sufficient help, excepting spinners and weavers, and some have turned away applicants for cardings and spooling. Whatever other course the meeting called for three o'clock this afternoon will take, it is believed that it will advise the resumption of work.

About 3,000 persons attended the operatives' mass meeting in the park this afternoon. Rev. Jesse H. Jones spoke, counselling patience on the part of the operatives and assuring them that their cause was a righteous one and must prevail. A statement embodying the grievances of the operatives was read and unanimously adopted. It proposed arbitration for the settlement of all impending difficulties. The following proposition was submitted, to take the place of the agreement proposed by the mill owners.

Having accepted the rate of wages, we agree not to break our engagement at the command of others, except we choose to do so, and we will seek for the abandonment of all violent and coercive measures on the part of any operative or body of operatives in deciding matters between us and our employers.

Sympathetic communications were read from various parts of New England and New York, and the meeting adjourned amid cheers and wild excitement. The mills generally report a perceptible increase in their help this afternoon and that others have signed the agreement and will be on hand to-morrow. Everything passed off with the usual quietness. The military and entire police force are still on duty.

FIRE RECORD.

Sandy Hill, New York—$60,000.

WHITEHALL, NEW YORK, September 30.—Wilbur's carriage manufactory and two dwellings were burned at Sandy Hill last night. The losses are estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000, with partial insurance.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rain, followed by partly cloudy and cooler weather, northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

Formal notice has been given that the Bank of California will open to-morrow morning.

The steamships State of Virginia and Elysia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The Southern Ohio fair opened yesterday, at Dayton. Weber won the 2:27 trot, and Cadiz the three minute trot.

Fifty policy holders of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, living in Middle Tennessee, have filed suits to recover back annual premiums amounting to fifty thousand dollars, on the ground that the company has failed to comply with its contracts. Twenty thousand dollars in bonds have been attached.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republican convention for the nomination of Senator for the district composed of Clarion, Elk, Cameron and Forest, met at Irvineton on the 22d and nominated W. P. Finley, Esq., of Clarion.

An old Democrat who went to church for the first time on Sunday, picked up his hat and left in a huff when he heard the minister bearing down pretty hard on Pilate. He thought the reverend gentleman was pitching into the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.—*Norristown Herald.*

Mr. Victor E. Piollet, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, is of French extraction, as his Democratic biographers inform us. Probably this accounts for the strong sympathy he expressed for the French during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when he said that "a good licking would do the d—d Dutch a heap of good."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The following ticket has been chosen by the Democrats of Lawrence county: Senator—Thomas Taylor, of Sharon; Treasurer—Wilson Mitchell, of Mahoning township; Commissioners—R. M. McBride, of Scott township, and James Patterson, of North Beaver township; Auditors—Geo. B. Gibson, of Shenango township, and James A. Fleming, of Wayne township; Coroner—Dr. Mont. Linville, of New Castle.

The full Republican ticket in Bucks county is as follows: For Assembly—Pierson Mitchell; Sheriff—Thomas P. Miller; Prothonotary—Thomas J. Janney; Register—Milton Dalthouse; Recorder—Lewis S. Beihn; Clerk of Orphans' Court—John G. Burroughs; Clerk of Sessions—Henry Hough; Commissioners—Edmund Goddard and S. H. Harrison; Director of the Poor—John Robbins; Auditors—John Haldeman and Aaron K. Wambold.

The name of Pershing, in our Pennsylvania Dutch, means peach. And we beg to suggest (in reference to his refusal to let go of his present place until he is sure of another) that he is a "clingstone." And—if it would not be deemed flippant to so important a gentleman as Brother Pontius Pilate in connection with a joke—we should say, that his betrayal of McCook brings him into close harmony with the head of the Democratic ticket. Thus: Pershing is a peach: Piollet—"peaches."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has been interviewing Hon. Edward McPherson, and among other things records the following opinion concerning our candidate for Governor, every word of which, we believe, is true: "Governor Hartranft is much stronger than his party. His administration has been honest, straightforward and successful. The people have confidence in him, and their hearts have gone out to him all the more because so many of them distrusted him in 1872. The only thing to be doubted is his honesty then will vote for him now as the only recompense they can make for the wrong they did him by their unjust suspicions. An appeal for an indorsement of his able and upright course will be among the strongest of our arguments in the canvass."

When ex-Governor Curtin takes the stump for Cyrus L. Pershing, as we suppose he will by the logic of events when he is through with Allen, we hope he will remember that it was Pershing who in 1862 pushed the resolution to investigate his conduct of the war on the part of Pennsylvania, and endeavored to get up the hue and cry that he, Curtin, was a party to great frauds, with others, in supplying the army. We all remember the malignant character of that assault. When it was made Governor Curtin at once instituted a rigid examination of the affairs of the camp at Harrisburg, appointing a number of well known soldiers to perform the task; but when this report was presented to the Legislature, Mr. Pershing scouted it as unworthy of credence, demanding that a special committee be appointed to undertake that investigation, and insisting that the investigation which the Governor had made was unworthy of confidence. The *Legislative Record* for 1862, page 79, shows what we here state, and we allude to it now to refresh the memory of our worthy friend Curtin, so that when he goes forth to advocate Pershing he may feel a glow of reciprocal feeling in his breast for the good service the latter proposed to do him in 1862.—*Philadelphia Press.*

General.

The Ohio *State Journal* speaks of Sham Cary's challenge to Republican speakers to meet him on the stump as "the howl of a political swashbuckler, the empty bravado of a roaring democrat."

The news from all parts of the State of coming Republican victory on the 12th of October, continues to arrive in the most cheering style. Everywhere through the State the people are aroused and flock by thousands to the Republican meetings with an enthusiasm only equaled when they rallied to save the country from the Democratic slave-holders' war. They come with banners, and torches and music, and fill the air with shouts of victory.—*Cincinnati Times.*

It will be immensely discreditable to Ohio if the prediction of the Cincinnati *Commercial* fails to be fulfilled: "It has always been Sam. Cary's way of electioneering to assert, with blasphemous fury, his confidence in his election to the success of the party he operates with. So he is not doing anything fresh in that particular this summer. There is not a county in the State which he will not run behind his ticket." No worse disgrace could happen to a State than the election of such a disgusting demagogue to one of its highest offices.

A good many years ago the issues of a bank at West Union, Ohio, were held in particular aversion by the people in the Ohio Valley, and a story is told of a steamboat captain who hailed a wood-yard to purchase some fuel for his boat. His first inquiry was:

"Will you take West Union money?"

"Oh, yes!" replied the wood-vender.

"How?" queried the astonished captain.

"Cord for cord," responded the man on shore.

This is about the valuation to which the Cary-Allen party would reduce our currency.—*Toledo Blade.*

As all future events are invested with a degree of uncertainty, we do not venture to make a positive prediction concerning the result of the Ohio election, but the present indications are exceedingly favorable for a Republican victory. The Republicans have the best organization they have had for many years, and are doing a vast amount of telling work. The meetings in all parts of the Western Reserve, the great Republican stronghold, are larger and more enthusiastic than any held since war times, and the promise there is good for a full vote.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Indiana Democrats who have gone into Ohio to assist their friends are frank enough to admit that the entrance of Carl Shurz in the lists against them has added greatly to the solemnity of the situation. Already conscious of a dangerous defection among the Germans, they perceive that Mr. Schurz will still further widen the breach, and they now gloomily contemplate the probability that the loss of the German support in Ohio will cost the Democrats 10,000 votes—more than enough to turn the scale.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

We are told that everything is quiet in Mississippi. This may be true, but is no effort to be made to punish the White League ruffians who murdered in cold blood peaceful colored citizens? This is a question the nation is interested in, as well as the law-abiding citizens of Mississippi. After the commission of crime we need something more than the restoration of peace. The law must be vindicated, justice satisfied, the criminals punished. White or black, the guilty ones in the Clinton massacre should be arrested, tried and punished.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Baltimore *American* says: Andy Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was never anything better than a humbug in politics, and it is rather satisfying to have him set down at his true valuation. When, in the campaign of 1872, he came home from Russia and took the stump for Horace Greeley, the *Tribune* introduced him to the public with the powerful remark that—

"One blast upon his bugle horn
Were worth ten thousand men."

The opinion of the *Tribune* seems to have changed, as witness this remark upon Governor Curtin's present position: Here is Andrew G. Curtin, the old war Governor of Pennsylvania, hauling down his flag and submitting to handcuffs like all the rest. In a letter to the Legal Tender Club—which ought to be called the Alumni Association of Bloomingdale—he avoids any personal statement of his own opinions, but encourages the rag-money craze by saying that "the declaration of the Erie Convention will call out the active support of all our citizens to declare for greenbacks and legal-tender currency," and by the further statement "that a large majority of the people of this State will declare for the financial policy you advocate and that advocated at Erie." If they do so declare it will be because leaders like Thurman and Curtin do not rise up and prevent it. If the party is made drunk with success, and thinks to capture the Union as they may capture Ohio and Pennsylvania, it will be the fault of these leaders who could have saved it by a few manly, brave words spoken at the right time. And if the leaders go to pieces before the party does or not, the verdict of history will be—"Served them right."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Des Moines Speech Well Received.

Secretary Delano's Successor Still Unannounced.

The First Issue Of the New Postal Cards.

Important Information Published by the Bureau of Education.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30, 1875.

The President's Long Speech.

The most hearty approval is expressed here by prominent Republicans of the able and live speech made by the President at Des Moines, and it is thought that it will have a good effect throughout the country.

As to Secretary Delano's Successor.

Up to a late hour nothing of an official character was made public as to the new Secretary of the Interior.

The New Postal Cards.

A telegram from Springfield, Mass., has been received at the Postoffice Department, announcing the shipping this morning of the first order of new postal cards, amounting to 3,128,000, to their respective destinations.

Educational Information.

The Bureau of Education has issued a new circular containing the constitutional provisions relating to education, literature and science in the several States of the Union, including all former provisions, as well as those now in force and those proposed by constitutional conventions but not adopted. The circular gives one a comprehensive idea of the legal status of education in the United States, and forms a valuable work of reference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30, 1875.

FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Messrs. Creswell, Parsons and Leopold, Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, announce that they will commence paying a dividend of twenty per cent. on all audited claims, on the first of November.

TAX ON RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that under the act of July 14, 1870, railroad corporations are liable to five per cent. tax, instead of two and a half per cent. to August 1, 1870, on the amount of all dividends, earnings, income or gains which had accrued before that date, and also on all undivided profits earned by the company prior to that date and added to any surplus, contingent or other fund. This question came up on an application from the Illinois Central Railroad Company to abate the tax assessed at the rate of five per cent., claiming that only two and half per cent. was the legal rate under the fifteenth section of the act above mentioned.

THE OCTAVIA STORY OFFICIALLY DENIED.

The Spanish Minister at Washington, now in this city, states that he has received the following telegram from the Captain General of Cuba in relation to the reported landing of the Cuban expedition of the Uruguay, formerly the Octavia: "No disembarkation of the expedition of the Uruguay has been made on this island, notwithstanding the American newspapers have published to the contrary."

[Singed] VALMASEDO."

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

A meeting of stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at which one-fifth of the capital stock was represented, was held to-day. It was resolved to take legal measures, if necessary, to prevent foreclosure proceedings against the road.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company met to-day. Frederick Billings, of Vermont, nominated for President, was obliged to decline, on account of ill health. Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia, was then chosen President; George Starke Vice President, Samuel Wilkinson Secretary and George E. Beebe Treasurer.

BEAVER COUNTY FAIR.

The Trotting Yesterday and Programme for To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., September 30, 1875.

The attendance at the Beaver County Fair to-day was very large, the crowd numbering ten thousand.

Ten horses started in the 2:50 trot, Roanoke winning in three straight heats. Best time—2:56.

The three minute county pace was won, in three straight heats, by Country Girl. Best time—2:38¼.

The free-for-all trot, to-morrow, for a purse of $750, has caused some pretty good horses to be entered. Among the number are Deception, of Wooster, Ohio, Joe, Mary Jane, Perry and Lady Patterson. Pittsburgh will no doubt be well represented. There will also be a running race for $150.

Beaver has one of the best half mile tracks in the State, and on it, Friday afternoon, is promised some very fine sport. Parties residing in the city who wish to witness the race can leave on any of the forenoon trains and return the same evening at six o'clock.

BOSTON.

Meeting of Lee & Shepard's Creditors.

BOSTON, September 30.—The committee appointed by the creditors of Lee & Shepard reported to-day. The report showed the total assets of the firm to be $153,206; direct liabilities, $489,740; contingent liabilities, $135,537; gross liabilities, $625,277 84; net liabilities, deducting contingent liabilities, which will probably not fall upon the firm, $578,230. Lee & Shepard make a proposition to pay twenty cents on the dollar, secured by notes on short time, without interest. The committee report the causes of the disaster as consisting in an excess of business expenses, deterioration of stereotype plates, and the loss of credit. Several of the creditors wished security for the notes and were willing to take fifteen cents cash. Hurd & Houghton proposed that an assignment be made, in order to realize cash. The meeting was postponed for two weeks, in order to give the firm time to make a new proposition.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Railroad Agent Attacked and Robbed.

DETROIT, September 30.—F. M. Burson, agent of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad, at Charlotte, Michigan, was knocked down as he was about entering his office last night and robbed of his watch and a considerable amount of money. Burson was seriously injured.

Suicide of a Prominent Citizen of Greenfield, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 30.—Wm. S. Wood, a prominent man at Greenfield, Indiana, President of the Greenfield Manufacturing Company, committed suicide, at the Union Depot Hotel, here this morning. Financial troubles are the alleged cause. Very recently Mr. Wood made an application for a $7,000 policy in the Franklin Insurance Company. The application was accepted and yesterday the policy forwarded to Greenfield yesterday; also Mr. Wood held a policy in the Masonic Mutual, Odd Fellows' Protection, North Life Mutual, Maine, amounting to $11,000. In several notes found in his room he stated that he had forged the names of his father and father-in-law on notes held by the Citizens' National Bank of this city for $1,000, and by the First National Bank of Cambridge for $4,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1875.

CONTEMPLATED SALE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL'S SHANGHAI LINE.

A rumor was current on the street yesterday that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had sold their Shanghai Line, consisting of three steamers, for $700,000. President Dillon says the sale has not yet been consummated, though negotiations are now pending.

AID FOR SUFFERING TEXANS.

Private cash subscriptions in aid of the Texas sufferers, amount to $923.

SUSPENSION OF THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank has failed. It has eight thousand depositors, whose deposits aggregate $1,340,000. Fifty to seventy-five cents on the dollar will be paid.

THE MURDERER OF THE IRISH GIANT SURRENDERS.

Finnell, the murderer of O'Baldwin, has surrendered himself to the police.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNCIL.

Proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday—Extraordinary Demands of the Indians—No Possibility of Coming to Terms With Them—Synopsis of the Propositions Submitted by the President.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 29.—The Commissioners met the Indian council to-day, three hundred chiefs being present. Red Cloud, chief of the Ogallalas, on behalf of the Indians, said they felt better than heretofore. He said they considered the hills more valuable in precious metals than the entire wealth of the United States. He proposed to ask a large sum for them. The principal would be put out at interest, and from the latter they would derive sufficient to keep the Sioux nation. In addition they wanted the Government to furnish annually each head of an Indian family six yoke of oxen, a wagon, a span of horses, harness, bull, cow, sow, boar, sheep, rams, chickens and other domestic fowls, coffee, tea, sugar, side meats, rice, cracked corn, beans, dried apples and a host of other articles which he enumerated; also houses and furniture the same as white men. He said the Government was trying to make a white man out of him and wanted the indulgences of a white man. He wanted a saw mill for every tribe of the Sioux nation; the removal of troops from the post adjacent to the agencies; also the right of appointing Indian agents, employees and traders. He was emphatic in the demand for Catholic clergy for special instructors. He said God had given his people the Black Hills so that they might all subsist on their wealth. He opposed any roads to the Black Hills, except the one made by Custer from Bismarck, which he designated as "the thieves' road." He wanted all half-breeds and white men who married squaws treated the same as Indians. He described the limits of the Black Hills within which they wished to sell. He emphatically opposed disposing of the Big Horn Powder river country.

He was followed by Lone Horn, chief of the Arapahoes. His speech was similar in tone to Red Cloud's. He insisted on the removal of agents and employees and the putting in of men acceptable to the Indians. He said all the Indians had put their heads together in opinion with regard to Catholic missioneries as instructors.

He was followed by other chiefs, all in the same strain. They demanded that the boundary line of the reservation extended to the middle of Platte river, in Nebraska, and that it remain unbroken.

On Wednesday the Commissioners met the Indians in council, at 2 P. M., about seven hundred chiefs being present, all old men. General Terry personally superintended the placing of the cavalry in position and had out videttes and skirmishers to prevent a surprise and quiet the unruly Indians. The result of the day's proceedings consisted in a recapitulation of Tuesday's exorbitant demands upon the Government for additional provisions and annuities. One of the chiefs asks seventy millions for the Black Hills, part payable in cash and the remainder at interest, the proceeds from the latter to purchase such articles as the Indians require. Another of the speakers to-day demanded Catholic instructors.

Red Cloud, in his speech, said that the only conditions on which the Sioux nation would sell the hills would be the guarantee that the Government would provide for the Indians for six succeeding generations. This proposition would be one hundred years. Most of the Indian speakers to-day made similar demands as to the conditions of selling the Black Hills. Demands were made that the Government, outside the treaty, should reimburse white men for losses sustained from Indian marauders.

To-morrow the Commissioners will submit treaty propositions. The Commissioners have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to make a treaty in the present temper of the Indians. Before adjourning, the Commissioners informed the Indians that they would submit treaty propositions in the morning.

Later.—The Commissioners met the Indians at the council ground and submitted a treaty. Spotted Tail and Red Cloud expressed much surprise at the small amount offered by the Government for the Black Hills, and said they would have to call a council of Indians and could give no answer for two days. From the general tone of the Indians in council, and reputation, the following will be the answer of the Indians to the Commissioners: The Indians will refuse to entertain the proposition for relinquishing their rights in the Big Horn Powder river country; will demand the closing of all routes to the Black Hills, except Custer's, Bismarck; religious instruction in charge of Catholics; control of the appointment of the agent and employees at the agency, the latter to be largely increased; will refuse to keep the Indians without work for seven generations; troops to be removed from all agencies. The Commissioners give up hope of consummating the treaty and will return home in a few days.

The following is the substance of the treaty submitted to the Indians in council to-day:

Propositions made this — day of September, 1875, by the Commissioners of the United States of America to the Sioux Nation of Indians, on the White river, near Crow Butte, Nebraska:

WHEREAS, The Commissioners on the part of the United States and the Sioux Nation have been in Grand Council for several days, with reference to the acquisition of certain rights in the Black Hills and the Big Horn Mountain country, the Commissioners for the United States, in pursuance of a promise made in Grand Council on the 27th of September, submit to the Sioux Nation the following proposition in writing:

To purchase a license to the mines and also, incidental thereto, the right to raise stock and cultivate the soil in the country known as the Black Hills and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the junction of the North and South forks of the Cheyenne river and embracing all the territory between said rivers lying west of said junction, to the 104th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, the United States agreeing to pay therefor the sum of $400,000 per annum and the United States reserving the right to terminate said license at any time, by giving two years' notice by proclamation and the payment of the full amount stipulated for the time the license may continue; and at the expiration of said time all private property remaining upon said territory shall revert to the Sioux Nation, and that such an amount of the said $400,000 as Congress shall determine, not less than $100,000 annually, shall be expended for objects beneficial for their civilization, and the remainder of said annual sum shall in like manner be expended for their subsistence, or, if the Sioux Nation prefer it, to purchase cattle for the Black Hills as above mentioned from the Sioux Nation and to pay them for their interest therein the sum of six million dollars, in fifteen equal annual installments, said sum to be annually appropriated for their subsistence and civilization, not less than $100,000 of which shall be annually expended for purposes of civilization.

That the President of the United States shall, under proper restrictions and regulations, designate three routes to the Black Hills country, as follows, to wit: One from the south between the 102d and 103d meridians, one from the east not further north than latitude 43°45, until it reaches the 103d meridian, and one from the west not north of latitude 44; also a branch road from some point on the Niobrara river to intersect either the eastern or southern route at some convenient point not west of the 103d meridian west of Greenwich.

The Commissioners furthermore propose to purchase all that portion of what is known as the Big Horn country in Wyoming, which lies west of a line drawn as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the State of Nebraska and running in a northwesterly direction until it reaches the Yellowstone river, where the 107th meridian west of Greenwich crosses said river, and to pay them for their interest therein the sum of $50,000 annually for ten years, to be paid in gold, American cows and other live stock as may be deemed advisable by the President.

Any agreement which may be made shall be of no binding force upon either party until it shall have been submitted to and agreed to by Congress and approved by the President of the United States; and any agreement for the purchase of the Black Hills country shall be of no effect until it shall be so agreed to and approved and until at shall be signed in accordance with the 12th article of the treaty of 1868.

The Commissioners propose that in case of the acceptance by the Sioux Nation of the above propositions, and after the proposed agreement shall have been completed as above set forth, the sum of $50,000 shall be expended in presents, to be distributed as customary in such cases among the Indian people.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Explosion in a Schuylkill County Mine.

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 30.—By an explosion of gas in the Anchor colliery, at Heckscherville, this morning, James Adams and Arthur Hunt were killed and Isaac Wilson probably fatally wounded. Michael Butler and Peter Franks were seriously injured about the head and body, and Moses James, a boy, was slightly burned. These men were on duty last night in the mine, and were ordered to leave by the fire boss this morning, who began to clear it of the gases that had accumulated. The men refused to go out, and during the process of driving out the gas it exploded, from the miners' lamps, with the above result.

All the latest designs in fine goods for gentlemen's garments are to be found on the tables of Walter Anderson, No. 1 Fifth avenue, Diamond Bank building.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Closing Exercises at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, IOWA, September 30.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee this morning passed a resolution permitting any member to designate in his will the person to whom his membership shall descend, and permitting such person to become a member. Col. Beem offered an amendment to change the name of the organization to "The Society of the Officers of the Army of the Tennessee." This lies over till next session. Every member was instructed to prepare and transmit to the Recording Secretary a sketch of his life and services during the war. This afternoon President Grant held a reception at the Arsenal building.

The reunion closed with a banquet at the Savery House to-night. The speech-making commenced at a late hour. The following were the regular toasts and responses:

Our Country, One and Indivisable—Response by General M. M. Bane.

The President of the United States—Drank standing.

The State of Iowa and her Volunteers—Response by Gen. W. W. Belknap.

The March to the Sea; happy in its conception, fortunate in its leader, glorious in its results—Response by Gen. W. T. Sherman.

The Army of the Cumberland—Response by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis.

Other toasts were offered and appropriately responded to. The President occupied the central table, with General Sherman on his left and Senator Wright on his right.

In response to the toast of "The President of the United States" General Grant responded in a few words, returning thanks for the compliment.

General Sherman dwelt at some length on the original of the movement resulting in the March to the Sea. In referring to his book, he said he wrote the book believing it to be true. He wanted to write while the men who could correct its errors, if any there were, could yet do it. In reply to the criticism that he should have gone from Atlanta by way of Augusta, he declared that no one at that time ever proposed or hinted at such a thing, but now, he said, it is a very easy thing to go from Atlanta to the sea, and many men are brave enough to do it; but none of them in those days tried it or knew of a better way than was taken, or even proposed it. The General's speech was quite lengthy and was not concluded until after midnight. Nearly all of the members of the Society will leave for home on early morning trains. The President and party leave for Denver at three o'clock.

The Guibord Case at Montreal.

MONTREAL, September 30.—To-day Judge Johnson gave judgment dismissing the motion passed by the Institute Canadien again the Cemetery St. Lambert for it to show cause why it should not pay a fine of $2,000 for the non-burial of Guibord's remains, each party to pay their own costs.

STATE NEWS.

Pocket book snatchers are busy in Philadelphia.

A Harrisburg man has sixteen hundred copper coins.

Seven miners died of consumption of the lungs in Philadelphia last week.

Five chaps stole a canal boat lying in the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, yesterday. Strange to relate, the police caught them and recovered the boat.

The collision at Harrowgate, Philadelphia, on Saturday night, has resulted in the death, thus far, of five persons. The engineer of the dummy has been arrested, by order of the Coroner, to await the result of the inquest.

Joel B. Wanner, Esq., ex-Mayor of Reading, was stricken with paralysis in the right side on Monday at noon, rendering him helpless and speechless. He was some what better in the evening, but his situation was precarious.

Some of the farmers of Bucks county have been badly swindled in the purchase of guano. It came in the original packages, and was bought from the agents of the Peruvian Government in New York. The larger part of it proved to be coarse sand and gravel.

A number of prisoners in the Washington county jail attempted to make their escape on the evening of the 24th, knocking down and severely beating Sheriff Thompson and his brother. Three of the prisoners were shot and more or less seriously wounded.

The *Times* says a gentleman of Reading experimented with potato bugs for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the stories about their poisonous qualities. He informs the *Times* that he "eat potato bugs, and felt no inconvenience from masticating them." Wonder how he would like 'em fo. a steady diet?

The firm of Seyfert, McManus & Co., of Reading, have had over $2,000 worth of scrap iron stolen from them during the past year. This speaks well for the industry of the juvenile thieves of that city. One of them has come to grief, and his imprisonment may act as a check on the operations of his co-laborers.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State of Pennsylvania, is 707. Of this number seventy-eight are daily, two tri-weekly, two semi-weekly, 511 weekly, nineteen semi-monthly, eighty-eight monthly, two bi-monthly and five quarter-monthly publications. The average circulation is 1,030, or 728,210 copies monthly, making a grand yearly aggregate of 8,738,520.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: The freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad are infested with tramps, many of whom are so insolent as to defy the train hands. A few nights ago thirteen were found in one car at the Harrisburg yards, and when ordered out refused to comply, threatening to fight any person who attempted to eject them.

A little daughter of Reuben Steckel, residing near Ironton, was swinging in the yard attached to her father's residence, when another child opened a parasol in front of her and as she swung forward, the point of one of the ribs struck her in the corner of one eye, near the nose, and penetrated through the bone into the brain. The little sufferer expired Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Jefferson Ingram, of West Chester, has been a conductor on a Pullman palace car, running on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, for thirteen and a half years, during which time he has only been off duty six months in the aggregate. The distance from Philadelphia to the "Smoky City" is 354 miles, which passed over once per day, aggregates 2,121 miles per week. This multiplied by fifty-two gives 110,448 miles per year, and in thirteen years the total distance traveled is proven to be 1,435,824 miles.

Exposition.

Yesterday there was a perfect rush for space, both to exhibit and also for the sale of goods in the exposition. Our home people seem now to be satisfied that the whole Exposition scheme will be a grand success. Goods are now arriving in large quantities on every train, in addition to our home demand for space, and persons who have had stands for the sale of goods in Chicago and other cities are coming here and engaging stands for the sale of goods, having realized largely on similar investments in other cities, and know what can be done. The demand yesterday far exceeds any other day, and the excitement still seems to increase, we are informed by the committee having it in charge. C. H. Love and J. S. Keating, 121 Fourth avenue. tfs

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 275

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH

White River Flour

NOW ARRIVING.

All Orders will be Promptly Filled.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Non-Explosive Carbon Oil, Oat Meal, Cheese, The Great Irish Soap and Sweet Potatoes,

Genuine Jerseys—Double Headers—Full Barrels.

RISING SUN FLOUR!

Is to-day the ONLY brand on this market that is made from all Old Wheat.

GROCERS

Can avoid much trouble and draw trade by keeping this Famous Flour.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

OHIO NEWS.

Portsmouth is about to have a street railway.

The Unitarians of Toledo will shortly dedicate a new church, on Adams street.

The best potatoes are a drug in the Mt. Vernon market at twenty-five cents per bushel.

An Akron strawberry grower has been favored with a second crop from his vines this season.

The value of the real and chattel property of Cuyahoga county, as shown by the tax duplicate, is upward of $92,000,000.

Two children were poisoned, one of them fatally, at Youngstown on Friday by eating a fungus growth which they found on stumps.

Oak timbers, perfectly sound, are being taken from the bottom of Seneca river, near New Bridge, where they have lain over fifty years.

The corn crop in the vicinity of Massillon, is quite large, and the farmers are about as glad now as they were sorry during the drouth last summer.

Specimens of pork are exhibited at the Cincinnati Exposition, packed in hogsheads made of polished black walnut with plate glass heads.

Soldiers' reunions: Thirty-second Infantry at Shiloh, Richland county, October 14th; Thirty-sixth Ohio Battery at Wayne county, October 13th.

At the annual meeting of the Heath family, at Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, last Wednesday, over two hundred members of the family were present.

The average yield of crops in Ottawa county

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, scenting defeat in the air, is becoming as irritable and spiteful as a sick wasp.

PAY YOUR TAXES TO-DAY. Last year's tax receipts are good; but those who have not got them to fall back upon must have *this* year's receipts.

IT USED to be the boast of the Democracy that it was the same everywhere and at all times. If that is so, why does it not invite TILDEN and GASTON, BELMONT and EATON to stump Ohio for BILL ALLEN?

A GEORGIA paper asserts that human spittle is as deadly to poisonous snakes as their bites are deadly to man. That makes it bad for such copperheads as PERSHING and PIOLLET. The people of Pennsylvania spit upon both.

IN EVERY quarter the business outlook is improving. Everywhere there are indications of "good times" during the fall and ensuing winter, and of general activity in all our industries during the coming Centennial year.

THE Democratic papers of this State do not like this thing of overhauling old records; and the Philadelphia *Times* is disgusted with huge political demonstrations. The grand turnout of the Republicans of that city, last Saturday night, has turned its stomach.

WHEN a colored lot owner in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, dies, the Superintendent refuses the corpse sepulture on the ground of color. The free State of Pennsylvania is not a fit habitation for this phenomenal monster. He should join the Catholic Archbishop of Montreal without delay.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* declares that TILDEN, in conspiring to defeat ALLEN, has committed the unpardonable sin, and that he will be punished for it by the Western Democrats. All right. Kill ALLEN first, and then whack off the head of TILDEN. They are both shysters, and each is doing his level best to cheat the other.

IT IS by no means improbable that the Democrats of Ohio, observing how the possibilities of ALLEN'S election are daily becoming more and more remote, may at the last try to trade off everything they can get rid of for members of the Legislature. Republicans throughout that State should be prepared for this, and not get caught in the trap.

BUSINESS is business, and the laborer is worthy of his hire. Accordingly, the pastor of a certain Iowa Congregational church has sued a parishioner on his subscription to the preacher's salary. The case is to be made a test for the lot. The rule of the Supreme Court in that State is that subscriptions are valid and binding as promises to pay, if consideration be proven.

IN New York, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa, the "prohibitory" movement has virtually died out. In neither of these States has it been backed by the reliable temperance element, but in each of them it seems to have been gotten up in the interest of the Democracy by a little clique of disgruntled fanatics who wanted to injure the Republican party, using the name of temperance to do it.

THE Massachusetts Republicans have framed their platform, named their standard bearers and organized victory. Mr. RICE, the nominee for Governor, is a man in the vigor of life, who has the nerve and manly independence to do right under all circumstances, and whose past career is a sufficient guarantee that peculation and political corruption will not be tolerated in high or low places under his government.

THE *Temperance Vindicator*, true to its purpose to elect the Democratic ticket, says that PIOLLET was a "Christian citizen." On the other hand the Philadelphia *Times* represents him as a profane swearer, and the Tunkhannock *Republican* calls him a "loud-mouthed, coarse-grained, played-out politician and a true-blue whisky man." The *Vindicator* knows the man as well as the others do; but it has taken a contract to elect the Democratic State ticket, through its third party agency, and hence tries to make it appear that a brawling old blasphemer is a "Christian citizen."

THE *Nation* says it abstained from commenting on the disgraceful failure of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., because it is not a commissioner in bankruptcy and has no machinery for overhauling bankrupt estates. But the machinery for overhauling the bankrupt estates of JAY COOKE & Co., and HENRY CLEWS & Co., but then *they* were Republicans, and DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. were Democrats. That makes all the difference in the world to such blatant reformers as the *Nation*, New York *Tribune* and *Evening Post*. These papers have all keen eyes for detecting any thing wrong done by a Republican; but they are as blind as moles to the same wrongs when done by a Democrat. Their sole purpose is to help the Democrats by assailing the Republicans whenever a pretext offers, and they think they can do this best by putting on the thin disguise of "independents."

SPEAKING of one of the Mississippi Democratic candidates for Congress, the Vicksburg *Herald* says: "He is a gentleman, a scholar, and a man of large brains. He served his country in the field during the late unhappy civil strife, and no braver soldier did his devours under the bonnie blue flag." And of the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate another paper remarks: "He knows what is right, and has always been the man to do right under any and all circumstances. A braver man did not draw a sword in the late Confederate struggle. The boys in grey remember 'Old Sweat,' as they called him, with pride, and would follow him through thick and thin." Now, as formerly, treason to the country is the highest recommendation to popular favor among the Democrats of the South, while every man who served on the Union side against the secession rebellion, unless he has since become an apostate, is held leprous and accursed.

THE visible improvement which is taking place in the various branches of trade and commerce is gall and wormwood to the Democratic press. Apparently these papers would be rejoiced to see the country go to the bad this fall, generally. They croak that there is no trust, no strength, no recuperation in the railroads, whose managers dare not tell how little they are earning; in life insurance, represented to be in a bad way; in the banks, that are making no money; in the new crops, for which there can be only a limited foreign demand; and, finally, in the merchants, whose trade is fitful and uncertain. We do not claim that the times are really good for all these various interests, but it is certain that matters are working more satisfactorily, and that the outlook is more cheerful and encouraging, than for a long time past. The chief aim of these papers would seem to be to discourage improvement and depress confidence in the interest of party success. And a shameful purpose it is.

THE *Shoe and Leather Reporter* publishes a table showing that our exports of leather to foreign countries are steadily increasing. The entire production of some favorite tanneries is taken as fast as it can be delivered, while orders by cable are by no means infrequent. The shipments from New York since the first of January have been 730,000 sides, against 808,000 sides for the whole of last year. This comparatively new line of trade furnishes a powerful incentive to tanners to strive to attain the highest possible excellence of workmanship, and will undoubtedly lead to a decided improvement in the whole leather manufacture of the country. The main reason why so little of the very best leather that human skill has produced has hitherto been made in America is that the home demand for such stock is comparatively small. Now, with the encouragement of a wider market, the *Reporter* predicts that we shall soon be second to no nation on the globe in this important branch of staple manufacture. Pennsylvania ought to have the lion's share of this foreign trade. Our hemlock sole will not suffer from competition with any rival, the world over.

HOW PERSHING DEGRADES THE JUDICIARY.

There has never been an instance in Pennsylvania politics, so far as we are now advised, of a judge on the bench running for a State office. It remained for PERSHING to set that evil example, and he stands alone upon the bad eminence he has chosen.

It has been the pride and boast of Pennsylvania, from time immemorial, that her judiciary was pure, spotless, and above suspicion, and that her judges were men who would scorn to use their places for their own political benefit. The bench has never, in this State, been considered as the stepping stone to higher or other official honors, and no Pennsylvania judge has heretofore felt himself free to sit upon the bench either while seeking a nomination, or after a nomination was obtained.

The sanctity, the purity, the high tone, the rigid impartiality and the freedom from political bias which have so long and so creditably distinguished the administration of justice in Pennsylvania, owe their existence and their general prevalence to the stern rule which has excluded political ambition from the bench. No man who is a candidate for political honors can be an impartial judge. The temptations to use his place and his power for his own and his party's benefit are too strong for our ordinary human nature to resist. The spirit may be willing to struggle against them, but the flesh is too weak. Hence the provision in that unwritten code of honor which prevails in such cases, that a judge who desires to become a candidate for political place must resign his judgeship. The bench, otherwise, would become too vile in its defilement for honest men to occupy.

In New York a different spirit has obtained the mastery. The Chief Justice of her highest court has fought his political battles with one hand while pretending to administer justice with the other, and has not scrupled to have it known that he was canvassing last year for a nomination for Governor (he is also an aspirant now, for the Presidency) while hearing, in the meantime, the pleas of those who were parties to suits before him. But then, New York is the only State in the Union that has been able to turn out such judicial monstrosities as BARNARD and CARDOZO, and there must be something corrupt in a judiciary that could tolerate such base creatures as they were, and put up with the political vagaries of Chief Justice CHURCH. The example of New York, therefore, is not to be pleaded in this behalf. If New York prefers a judiciary whose garments are bedraggled in the mire, we may pity her taste in such matters, without feeling the least inclination to follow her. The higher and better example of Pennsylvania has challenged general admiration, and a love for the right must prompt an adherence to it.

That Judge PERSHING should stand forth prominently as a political judge is as much to his discredit, personally, as it is injurious to the good name which the State has earned by the purity and stern, unswerving impartiality which have characterized her judiciary. There is good reason to suspect that the severity shown by him in sentencing the derelict Commissioners of his county was a part of his plan for compassing his nomination for Governor. That it was used to that end, and with his full knowledge, cannot be questioned; and a judge who is capable of playing the political demagogue on the bench is capable, also, of using his position to advance his political purposes. It is a mean and belittling attitude for him to occupy, taken at its best; and no man who respects the judicial calling, who appreciates the nobility of the bench and the high moral tone which of right belongs to it, would be guilty of sitting in judgment upon his fellow men while soliciting their suffrages for a State office.

The spectacle presented by Judge PERSHING is not a pleasant one for Pennsylvanians to witness. It dissipates the high consideration the people have always entertained for the bench, and infuses into them the suspicion that their exalted estimate of its great purity is but an illusion of the imagination. If the example is to go unrebuked it will be imitated, and if Mr. PERSHING succeeds in his aspirations, the bench will be chosen, hereafter, as the highway of political preferment. It will be degraded to the level of New York, and we shall have our BARNARDS and CARDOZOS as the legitimate sequents of our PERSHINGS. All our past will go for nothing; and our future will be as dark and gloomy as the past has been bright and cheering.

It behooves the people of this State, who respect their judiciary and would preserve it from reproach and shame, to rebuke the mere politician who belittles and degrades his judicial office by holding on to it while a candidate for Governor, and so teach him, as well as all who come after him, that they will not tolerate the pernicious example of uniting the bench with politics. Their own good name is involved in it, and that of their State; and they must be as jealous of both as if they were guarding the apple of their eye.

PERSONAL.

The value of the estate of the late ex-President Johnson proves to be about $175,000.

Rev. Mr. Fulton, the New York sensational preacher, and his deacons and trustees, are "red hot" in the way of a quarrel. Some of the latter do not hesitate to accuse their pastor of falsehood, and with being a bully, etc., and the former retaliates in his own language and manner.

More than half a century ago a certain wealthy and eccentric English physician, named McEwen, made a will bequeathing the first-born son of the fourth generation of his family a fortune of upward of a million dollars. The heir is a resident of Carmi, White county, Illinois, and will come into possession in the fall of next year, upon attaining his majority.

A marriage of unusual significance will shortly be celebrated in England. Ahmed-Fedji, sovereign of Gwalior, and one of the richest and most powerful rajahs of India, is now on his way to London to espouse the daughter of Colonel Decker, a former minister of his father. Miss Emily, the young English lady who is thus to transform herself into a *begum*, is to remain in the Christian religion after her marriage, while her husband will adhere to Brahminism. The children of the marriage will be reared in the religion of India. This will be the first marriage of an English woman to a Hindoo of high rank living in India, and it indicates that a great change has taken place in Indian sentiment, since else such a marriage would not have been possible.

Miss Sophia Arms, daughter of Colonel Arms, of Springfield, Massachusetts, a young lady not unknown to literary fame, was recently, while sojourning at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, the victim of an unique phase of somnambulism. By over application in some literary work her nervous system became so completely prostrated that sleep was impossible. After resorting to all the usual remedies without effect, she was induced to try a few drops of chloroform in water, which soon caused her to fall into a heavy, dreamless sleep, and while in that condition she arose from her bed, and with a small pair of scissors cut off her long black hair, measuring over a yard and a quarter in length. Her surprise and terror can hardly be imagined when she awoke and discovered her hair on the floor by her bedside.

DEMOCRATIC DECLARATIONS.

I. ON DEMOCRACY.

"Corruption has crept into the Democratic party."—*Hon. George E. Pugh.*

"I believe the historical Democratic organization is spoiled."—*Groesbeck.*

"The Democratic party is no longer an instrument of reform in American politics."—*General Tom. Ewing.*

II. ON REPUBLICANS.

"The Democrats came into use last January after our political opponents had held control of the State of Ohio for nearly twenty years, but we couldn't find, after a most careful examination, a single case of corruption. They had done some things that were very wrong, nothing that was corrupt. They spent more money than a heavily taxed people well could bear, but they didn't steal any."—*Governor Allen.*

"Your committee take pleasure in reporting that, so far as elective officers and their subordinates are concerned, very commendable honesty and fidelity have been observed; and that in the official conduct of no public officer, whether elective or appointive, has corruption been disclosed."—*General Ball, Chairman of a Democratic Ohio legislative investigating committee.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

October's come; fair Summer's broidered shroud,
Red Autumn drops, from all his branches bowed,
His careless wealth upon the costly bier.

"Hazel-nut" picnics are cracked up as the latest novelty.

The slowest moment in New York is the rapid transit scheme.

Gabbenit is the name of an Iowa Democratic politician. And he is.

Will. Settle is the name of a Wisconsin bankrupt. His creditors hope he will.

Sham Cary's unprofitable engagement as an opera bouffe orator is drawing to a close.

A Baltimore lawyer named Jump has been thrown into jail for fraud, just as he was about to skip out.

The career of Jack Frost, a Kentucky thief, has been nipped in the bud, by imprisonment for two years.

New England papers naturally feel very good over the general starting up of the manufactories of that section.

A "moose trot" occurred at Ottawa, Ontario, the other day. The novel spectacle must have been quite amusing.

That Indianapolis dog which has been suffering from fever and ague has taken and given his bark. He is dead.

New York papers note the wholesale arrest of lottery dealers. Good. They deserve a rest. They have been at work so long.

Out in a certain Indiana town there is a coffin maker whose name is Death, but the subject is too grave to undertaker joke upon.

Well, if we are going to lie, let's lie big, soliloquizes the *Post*, and then it announces that the Democrats are going to carry the State.

They are crustaceously alarmed in France lest they shall eat themselves out of crabs. They eat five and a half millions a year.

The decrease in the value of real estate in New York city is strongly exemplified in a recent sale for $3,050 of property which cost $6,000 seven years ago.

A lady student has just been admitted into the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and expects to plow her way through as well as any of the males.

A subterranean river has been discovered on Long Island, near Brooklyn. There is probably a brimstone lake somewhere in the neighborhood.

An exchange says that the most eloquent man is the man who means what he says. And yet there are some people who consider Pershing eloquent.

The New York Father Mathew societies, once so popular, are passing out of existence. This is to be regretted, as they were powerful aids to temperance.

The New Orleans Democracy, through their organ, the *Bulletin*, and in other ways, are trying to put an end to the public school system in that city.

Indiana pays a bounty of $15 a piece for the scalps of wolves, and the surreptitious rearing of *lupus* is becoming one of the leading industries of the State.

With this week closes the most abundant peach season Delaware has ever known, but the growers are just as much dissatisfied as if there had not been a peach.

It is predicted that the changes in the Mississippt river will before long leave Vicksburg on the bank of a lake, two miles from that turbulent and treacherous stream.

Somebody having remarked that "large ears denote broad, comprehensive views and modes of thought," Ell Perkins claims to be a philosopher as well as a "humorist."

Somebody recommends that taxes be paid in instalments in this country, as a relief to the taxpayer. The instalments would have to come precious often under Democratic rule.

A New York State prisoner recently escaped by hiding himself for a month in a hole under an ore shed, by which time the search for him was o'er, when he dug under the wall and afterward dug out.

That escaped Cincinnati leopard is dead. One man spotted him, another shot him on the spot, the two knocked the spots off of him, his spots are changed, and the spots that knew him once will know him no more.

The potato bug is a more formidable enemy than hitherto supposed. It has been discovered that when the potato vines fail, he attacks the tuber, if left exposed, and feeds upon the egg plant fruit, tomatoes, etc.

The witty New York *Commercial Advertiser* objects to star-spangled-banner cockings next year, on the ground that they are too much calculated to make the wearer's footsteps flag. Well; hose business is that?

The civilized nations of the Indian Territory are about to start a weekly paper, two columns of which will be printed in Cherokee, two in Choctaw and Chicasaw, and two in Creek and Seminole, the remaining twenty-one columns being in English. It will present a novelty heretofore unknown in the newspaper world.

The Remedy for Intemperance.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am quite reconciled to having written my "weakest" article since it has aided in bringing out a strong one from "Prob.," and one that must commend itself to the majority of Prohibitionists; for experience certainly proves that the best way to procure emperance legislation is to work for it, "inside the Republican lines." If Prohibitionists had attended preliminary meetings, and worked, earnestly, to have their best men placed on the ticket, they would no doubt have met with very considerable success, and Mr. Browne, as Senator or Representative, would have been much more useful to his party and principles than he possibly can be as "a defeated candidate for Governor."

The fact that the Republican party, when in a large majority in this State, did pass and sustain the Local Option law, is a precedent for the expectation of such action in future; a foundation for the hope that is in him, and leaves Republicans without excuse for bolting their organization on this issue. The fact that this party was defeated, through its real or supposed sympathy with the women who, with all their good intentions, became open violators of law, in their intemperate zeal to further Prohibition, should make Prohibitionists feel in honor bound to support it in its struggle against the common foe. If an ally have injured the common cause by aiding, without, or against, the consent of its coadjutor, it surely ill becomes him to revenge the consequences of his own act upon the friend who failed to permit them to revenge himself by poking over to the enemy who wrought the disaster. This is precisely what the Prohibition party propose. The Republican party, which was and is the natural ally, was defeated by the temperance crusade. The Democratic party, which is its natural enemy, took advantage of that defeat to bring disaster on the temperance cause, and now temperance people propose to defeat their friend, and elect their foe in revenge for this disaster.

This is generous and sensible, to say the least. Such a policy is well calculated to make any party seek the alliance of the Prohibitionists.

I have a theory about intemperance, and a remedy which I am anxious to see tried; and this is to attack the works of Old King Alcohol at the weak point, by throwing the cause of drunkenness upon the man who swallows the liquor, instead of him who draws it out of the cask. I have thought on the subject a good deal, and conclude that if we were to make drunkenness a penal offense, would catch the fellow who is drunk, put him where the remedies are not compulsory in him, and keep him there, at work, for a time long enough to give reasonable hope of permanent cure, we would do more to check the evil than can possibly be done by harmonizing, until the judgment day, to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

I have come to a fixed conclusion that we would be a much more temperate people if there were no more let or hindrance to the manufacture or sale of beer, wine or whisky, than to that of bedsteads and bureaus; if every one were held strictly responsible for the amount of either which he permitted to get into his circulation. If every gutter were running full of whisky, it would do no harm provided folks did not drink it too freely. Most doctors, since the days of Paul, have agreed that alcohol is good medicine, and the State ought possibly decide when each and every citizen needs this medicine, or when it ceases to be medicine and becomes "a beverage."

This is a point that every man must decide for himself or have decided for him, by his physician, but the State can and ought to know when any cause has made a man dangerous, and punishable as such, by making him drunk; and the State is bound by every rule of reasonable precaution to shut a drunk man up, so that he may not injure himself or others. It is also in duty bound to keep him shut up, until there is reasonable ground for a belief that he has recovered his self-control. This imprisonment should be on the hospital principle, for the sake of cure, and as part of the treatment he should be required to work, for his own maintenance and that of those who are rightfully dependent upon him.

If he fails after a first course of treatment, give him a second, of double the length of time, and keep it up. A year or two of hospital treatment after every "spree" would make it impossible for any one to become a sot; and as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it would be better to shut a man up when he "gets a good ready" to commit an assault or murder, and before he has committed it, than to wait until the mischief is done.

All the statistics of crime prove that drunkenness causes ninety per cent. of it. Now, prevent the crime by imprisoning the man for being drunk. Make this the objective point of temperance effort and see what comes of it.

Stop this dough dumpling business of assuming that all other folks are clay in the hands of Mr. Potter, the liquor dealer. Make every man responsible for his own soul, and let the State turn its attention to the prevention of crime, not by the impossible and unscriptural method of removing all temptation, but by timely restraint of those who give evidence that they can no longer restrain themselves, and are dangerous to the community.

Let friends, who are struggling to save inebriates, have efficient aid, in laws which will consign such inebriates to secure asylums, in which the demon may be expelled, and the man restored to sit "clothed and in his right mind."

As for the practicability of the plan, it seems to me perfectly feasible. The same buildings which hold men, after they have added to the original crime of drunkenness, a theft, assault or murder, would serve to hold them before this important addition. It would cost not a tithe to decide the case. It is easy to prove a man drunk, when he is so; but often very hard to prove the second and consequent crime.

This is my remedy for this gigantic evil, and I propose to take "Prof." plan, and work for it inside the Republican lines; but before this, or any other object attainable by political action, I propose to maintain, and strengthen, and extend the lines. First, put the army in the field, then attend to the police regulations of the camp. Save the Government. Save our common schools from the combined forces now marshaling for their destruction. Then we will settle about salaries of officers and ventilation of school houses.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

"THE TRUE SITEWATION."

Letter from a Molly Maguire to an Editor.

The editor of the Shenandoah *Herald* has received from Mahanoy City the following, evidently not written by one versed in epistolary eloquence:

"You can Publish the following if you Like. if not, you can go to Hell whear you will go aneyhow. ye Keep publishing the sitewation of afares and if ye are a fare Dealing Man why the Blue Blazes Dount ye tell the publick what Has caused the present State of afares. Purups your Big Mouldey Hed Dount Know it but i will tell ye the s—n of a B—s of operators and Bosses Has robd us out of 30 per cent insted of 20 But it has took the meen skunks 10 to get it, and we intend it to cost them 40 to Keep it. now mister dont think there is sitewation. i am against shooting as mutch as ye are. But the Union is Broke up and we Have got nothing to defind ourselves with But our Revolvers and if we dount use them we shal have to work For 50 cints a Day. and i tell ye the other nationalsteys is the same as we are onley they are to Damd cowardly. ye can think and say what ye Like it is all the same to us. But i have told ye the Mind of the childeren of Mistres Molly Maguire. all we want is a fare Days wages for a fare Days work, and thats what we cant get now By a Long shot. and than thay will Be no shooting thay seyed thay was going to give the 20 per sent they swindled us out of to the consumers to incrize the frald. But thay put it all in thare own pockits we Have watcht the praises and thay Have sould coal for as mutch this year as thay did Last. But you can take my word for it and i never tell Lies Because it is a sin. But we will make it as Hot as Hell For them if thay keep it."

OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER.

The first page of *Scribner's Monthly* for October has a design by John LaFarge, N. A., accompanying the ballad of "Jessamine," by George Parsons Lathrop. Major Powell, the well known Western explorer, gives in this number an account of "An Overland trip to the Grand Canon" of the Colorado, the descent of which he has already described in that magazine. In the present article he tells the tragic fate of the small band who left the main party during the former expedition. Major Powell introduces a curious Indian story in the course of his narrative. Mr. Francis Gerry Fairfield prints a remarkable study of Poe, under the title of "A Mad Man of Letters." L. L. L. writes "Recollections of Liszt and Von Bulow;" Edmund Clarence Stedman concludes what he has to say about "Minor Victorian Poets," prior to the publication of this series in book form by Osgood. "Some Vegetable Eccentricities" are described by Byron D. Halsted (the illustrations of this paper are noticeable); Mr. Frank R. Stockton condenses, "with variations," the story of "Pierrot, Warrior and Statesman;" Mrs. Walker tells about "The Winthrop-Drury Affair;" Dr. Holland continues his "Story of Sevenoaks;" Miles Verne's "Mysterious Island" appears in its condensed form, but occupies more space than usual; and there is a "Plea for Slippers" by an anonymous writer. The poets of the number besides Mr. Lathrop, are Susan Coolidge, R. K., Mary L. Ritter, William Motherwell (a posthumous poem by the author of "Jeanie Morrison"), H. H., Kate Carlisle, Mary E. Bradley, George A. Baker, Jr., and R. W. G.

Dr. Holland, in Topics of the Time, discusses "Church Debts," "Offensive People," "A word for the Women," and "The Slow Times." The Old Cabinet is concerned with "How Badly We Do It," Home and Society, Culture and Progress, The World's Work, and Brica-Brac have their usual variety.

THE GALAXY.

The *Galaxy*, for October, opens with the continuation of Mrs. Edwards' popular novel "Leah: a Woman of Fashion." Mr. McCarthy's "Dear Lady Disdain" is also continued with well-sustained interest. The anonymous criticism on General Sherman's Memoirs is concluded, the writer deciding adversely as to their general merits as a contribution to Sherman's military and literary fame. Mr. Codman's paper "Through Utah," is concluded. Mr. John G. Shea comes to the rescue of Christopher Columbus in support of his endangered claims as discoverer of America. Henry James, Jr., gives an article on the letters of Madame de Sevigne, which has been anticipated by Mrs. Whitter's clever "Rococo Love Story" in the September *Lippincott*. Richard Grant White has one of his instructive articles on "English Pronunciation;" and Albert Rhodes contributes an interesting paper on Octave Feuillet. The poetry of the number is pretty, but not very remarkable. The editorial department of the *Galaxy* is stored with its usual variety of pleasant reading.

THE ATLANTIC.

The October *Atlantic* offers in unusual variety the elements of interest which it has always been the aim of this publication to supply. Fiction heads the list in a tenth chapter of Roderick Hudson. Hiram Rich follows with some dreamily delicate songs grouped under the title of Leaves on the Tide; and these are succeeded by an essay by T. S. Perry on the poet Clough. It is clear, earnest and eager in its high estimate of its subject. Edmund C. E. Wiming, Jr., gives some practical instruction in Sanitary Drainage, with the help of several illustrative figures; and a witty writer whose name does not appear gives us some extremely telling satire in a feigned account of The Curious Republic of Gondour. A paper more direct in its bearing on politics is Albert Webster's spirited outline sketch of Southern Home Politics. Mrs. Kemble goes on with her entertaining diary and there are several polished poems by Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. Piatt and others. Emily Ford tells with much simple power a story of an Indian's prose-grug. The Oleander-Tree: and in the way of history there is an article on General John DeKalb, by Professor G. W. Greene, as well as an extremely interesting article on Oriental Trade, by W. L. Fawcett, who shows how many interests the Eastern question has involved. Notices of literature and art, with a review of recent Boston and Chicago School Reports close the number.

ST. NICHOLAS

Closes the second volume of this charming magazine, and brings to its readers nearly thirty interesting articles, the majority of them beautifully illustrated. The frontispiece is a very fine wood-cut by Granville Perkins, representing a battle at sea between the American frigate Essex and an English ship, Phoebe, during the war of 1812, which contest is also described in the opening article. The rest is devoted to a very clear and interesting review of the cruise of Captain David Porter's vessel, on board of which our present Admiral Farragut first distinguished himself for his bravery when a boy of twelve.

Ella Rodman Church contributes an article entitled "Fairy Folk," describing the Dragon, Harpy, Basilisk, Phœnix, Roc, and other similar mythological creatures.

Following close upon this is a very natural, as well as amusing, story by Mrs. Sarah Winter Kellogg, under the title of "How it Went"—a very suggestive one when applied, as we discover it to be, to the manner in which a winter's earnings glided from the hands and pockets of two merry youngsters. We also find among the stories a quaint little fable by Celia Thaxter, another amusing episode in the fortunes of Lucretia P. Hale's comical "Peterkin" family, and the capital story of "Jenny Paine's Hat," by Mrs. Branch.

Descriptive articles, also, are not lacking, and if the young reader prefer solid information to fiction, he will find something to his taste in the well illustrated descriptions of "The Frigate Bird," and of a hunt for horses on the Western plains. "Lord Cornwallis' Day," too, is an interesting account of a sequel to that novel celebration in a Massachusetts village of an anniversary of that General's famous surrender. The poetry of the number is furnished by "H. H.," Edgar Fawcett, Fanny Percival, Mary A. Lathbury and Mrs. Carnay, author of "Little Drops of Water" and "Deal Gently with the Erring."

The close of the two serials will no doubt be somewhat unwelcome to the readers of the magazine, to whom "The Young Surveyor" and the "Eight Cousins" must have come to seem like real personages. But the satisfactory and pleasant ending of each story will do much to lessen the sense of loss at parting company with these old friends. "Jack" is particularly bright this month, and we beg good people who want to laugh to read his "Crooked Story."

Malaria-Breeding Floods.

The recent tremendous freshets which have flooded some of the most fertile low lands of the United States have not only caused wide spread ruin and disaster, but have, as might have been expected, been followed by an unprecedented outcrop of fever and ague, bilious remittents and other diseases of a malarial type. The sun's rays, acting upon the saturated vegetation and isolated pools left by the retiring waters, have exhaled a far-reaching miasma, which is pregnant with disease. The most reliable safeguard against it is found to be Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the present demand for which, more particularly in the West and Southwest, where the floods have been most severe, exceeds any which has existed in the past, popular as the great national remedy and preventive of malaria has always been. Never has it been put to such a crucial test, or its claims more conspicuously vindicated.

The Great Discovery.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It cests but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive, in ten hours, until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Scalp, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular.

MWF&*

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.

And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods. Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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DRY GOODS.

Cloaks, Suits
AND
COSTUMES.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.

Black Dress Silks,
Of all the Best Makes.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brilliantеens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Blankets, Flannels,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens.
Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

115 & 117 Federal St,
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MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY
AND
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THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
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J. H. BUCHLON,
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Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
J. C. McDERMACK.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
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Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

ELLIS HOUSE,
NO. 8 DIAMOND
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Near Market street.
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
J. BURT ELLIS, Proprietor.

Late of the Galbraith House, Franklin, Pa., and more recently with J. D. F. Keating, Allegheny city.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain Information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, September 29th.

NEW GOODS TO-DAY

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

GRAND EXPOSITION,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

NEW DRESS GOODS!

Of all Desirable Materials, Colors and Styles,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Black Mohair Alpacas, from 25c to 37½c.
Black All Wool Cashmeres, from 75c upwards.
Colored All Wool Delains, at 25c to 31c.
Colored All Wool Cashmeres, from 62½c up.
New Fall Styles in Plaids, at 12½c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 18½c, 20c and 22c.
Very Desirable New Dress Goods, at 25c.
New Fall Styles in Tycoons and Delaines.
New Fall Styles in Plaids.
New Fall Shades in Plain Dress Goods.
New French and Scotch Wool Plaids.

VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF

FINE DRESS GOODS,

At Our Uniform Low Prices.

Plain and Plaid Camels' Hair Cloths.
Cashmere and Thibet Suitings.
Elegant Gold Finish Cashmeres.
French Serges, Diagonals, &c.
New Fall Shades in Mohairs and Pongees.
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
Mourning Dress Goods, of every description.

UNSURPASSED BARGAINS IN

Black Dress Silks, at $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50.
Best Black Dress Silks, at very low prices.
Colored Dress Silks, in all the new shades.

New Goods will be Opened Daily.

CARPETS.

JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!

During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862, will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 30, 1875.

The month closed to-day upon an easy and rather quiet loan market. The offerings of strictly first-class business paper are light, and there is a considerable surplus of funds in the hands of lenders. The national banks are not making any very strong efforts to employ their surplus funds at present, as they are willing to keep a large balance on their hands so as to make a favorable showing, in case, by any chance, a statement should be called for. Other banks are glad to place their funds on first class security; but the policy of caution is still in the ascendant, and no weak or doubtful borrowers need ask for any accommodation. Currency is in good supply as is also Eastern exchange, and both rule at par in the settlement of balances between the banks. From Chicago an active country demand for currency is reported, which has drawn out largely from the deposits of the principal banking institutions there. The policy of the farmers in holding back their crops is given as a cause of this call for money; but it is also said that farmers in the West are largely pursuing the policy of turning their corn into pork, owing to the low price of the former and the high prices for the latter. This policy, of course, requires a considerable amount of money for the purchase of stock hogs, and carrying them into the winter, which results in the withdrawal of country balances from Chicago. New York advices report an easy money market, a firm stock market, and activity in commercial circles. The gold market continues strong and completely under the domination of the bull clique. In regard to dealings in local stocks and securities here there is little to report, as there is next to nothing done. Any one who has good safe investment stocks does not want to sell, and there is nobody to buy any other. As a consequence there are no dealings of importance in this line. In commercial circles there is a healthy and satisfactory feeling, but the condition of merchants generally is such that they are to a great extent able to get along without the aid of the banks, and are rather depositors than borrowers. We have to notice again to-day the repetition of rumors affecting the credit of some of our most important firms. These stories, repeated from one person to another on the street, reappear periodically and without any regard to foundation in fact. They can generally be traced to the most irresponsible sources, and are not worthy of any confidence. From the best information that can be obtained, we are ready to avow our belief that the rumors to-day were wholly without foundation. Indeed the event disproved them, as the reports went the length of saying that certain firms had suspended which closed the day in active operations and to all appearances easy and prosperous circumstances.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 30, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	2:20 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	117⅛	117¼	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1864	119¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	119¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	....	....	....	....	119¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾	....	....	....	....	119¾
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120¾	....	....	....	....	120¾
5-20's, 1868	120¾	....	....	....	....	120¾
10-40's	116¾	....	....	....	....	116¾
10-40's, coupons	117¾	....	....	....	....	117¾
Currency 6's	124	....	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	118	....	....	....	....	117¾
Central Pacific 1st	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	....	78¾
Quicksilver	15	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	....	37¾
Panama	133	....	130	....	....	....
Adams Express	101	....	....	....	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	78	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	48¾	....	....	....	....	....
United States Express	44¾	....	....	....	....	43½
N. Y. Central	107½	....	....	....	....	107½
Erie	17¾	....	....	....	....	17¾
Michigan Central	97	....	....	....	....	96
Michigan Southern	93¾	....	....	....	....	94⅛
Illinois Central	97	....	....	....	....	96
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91	....	....	....	....	91
Chicago & North'w'n	39¾	39	39¾	39¾	....	40
Do preferred	71	....	....	....	....	71
Rock Island	106	....	....	....	....	106
St. Paul	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	....	34¾
Do preferred	64½	....	64½	....	....	64½
Fort Wayne	133	....	....	....	....	133
Ohio & Mississippi	31	....	....	....	....	31
Union Pacific	79	79	79	79	....	79
Sterling	61	....	....	....	....	61
Hannibal & St. Jos	19	19	19¼	....	....	19¼
Atlantic & Pacific RR	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	27	....	....	....	....	27

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	107¾	....	100
Reading	36¾	....	....
Hunterdon & Somerset	130	....	....
Elmira	50	....	....
Lehigh Valley	64¾	....	....
Allegheny Valley	43	....	....
Central Transportation Co.	47¾	....	....
Penn'a Coal	78	....	....

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* enumerates the interest and dividends falling due in Pennsylvania stocks and bonds, among which we find the following. To-morrow, October 1, the semi-annual interest on the Pittsburgh, Allegheny Valley Railroad eastern extension 7s, do do on the income indorsed 7's of the same company, on the South Pennsylvania Railroad chattel mortgage 10s, on the Philadelphia and Allegheny River Railroad first mortgage 7's, on the second mortgage and the general registered mortgage 6's of the Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad 7's. Holders of certificates of admission to the above enumerated interest payments maturing to-morrow, the following named days, will receive the amount due them during the several periods during the month. The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the Wyoming Coal Company, the California Iron Company, the Empire Transportation Company. The following named companies have quarterly dividend periods: The Camden and Amboy Railroad, the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, on the 15th, the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the 15th, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on the 20th, and the Reading Railroad on the 28th, each at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

—The cable dispatches for several days past have allotted to the duty in the London financial market on account of the Honduras loan. An article in the London *Times* explains the transaction fully. The burden is laid upon Don Carlos to-day, the Minister of Honduras in London. The transaction comprised really a series of four loans, beginning in 1867. Don Carlos had been a clerk in a Liverpool house, and in 1861 he became Honduras Minister. He was poor, and his Government was poorer. In 1867 he agreed with Messrs. Bischoff & Goldschmidt for a loan to the nominal value of £1,000,000 to build a railway. At the end of six months only £170,000 had been sold to the public. Mr. Charles Lefevre then stepped in and agreed to place the bonds. He forced the loan up to £300,000, and those who had refused to buy at 80 rushed in as enthusiastic purchasers. The whole £300,000 was got rid of at a heavy profit in fifteen months, and all were benefited save the genuine buyers. The other loans were similarly contrived, with similar results. The Special Committee of the House on Foreign Relations, in its report, says these loans had the double vice of not telling the truth and not paying over the proceeds to the borrowers. In plain words, the loans were huge swindles and the capitalists who have accepted them have been mulcted.

—Indianapolis has taken a step toward the resumption of specie payments. The promissory notes now used by the banks of that city contain a provision that if the note is paid at maturity, or before suit is brought thereon, then it shall be optional with any lawful money of the United States, but otherwise principal and interest to be paid in the gold coin of the United States. In other words, the contract has a double operation. If time or note is paid at maturity it may be paid in legal tender notes; if its collection has to be enforced at law it must be paid in gold. The legality and binding force of the contract have been affirmed by the courts. One of the Indianapolis banks recently had occasion to bring suit on one of these gold notes, and obtained judgment on it, payable in gold. This decision was in strict accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States on the same point, viz., that, notwithstanding gold has temporarily ceased to be the medium of exchange in the United States, contracts payable in gold are, nevertheless, biding and will be enforced.

—Announcement is made elsewhere of the payment of the October interest of the Central Pacific, San Joaquin branch, bonds and the land bonds of the same company, the former at the office of Fisk & Hatch, and the latter at the New York office of the company. The coupons of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the October 1, are payable at the office of the company. About four hundred miles of the line are in operation in California, and two hundred miles more are well advanced in construction. The Colorado river will be reached by July next. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company announces a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. payable on the 15th instant, to certain stockholders only, and after that date in order of application to all stockholders who may apply. The second installment on new stock will be due and payable during October, and persons wishing to apply the dividends to that purpose can do so at any time between the 1st and 31st of the month. A quarterly dividend of 2¾ per cent is announced by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable October 21.

—The following is the quarterly statement of the State banks of the city of New York:

Liabilities.	June 12, 1875.	Sept. 18, 1875.	Comp'sons.
Capital	$15,585,200	$15,585,200	....
Net profits	6,256,800	5,758,600	Dec. $497,200
Circulation	28,600	28,300	Dec. 300
Due Banks	5,112,600	5,314,800	Inc. 202,200
Due deposit's	36,528,200	37,173,100	Inc. 643,900
Unpaid div'ds	165,300	113,800	Inc. 8,500
Total	$63,646,700	$63,982,800	Inc. $337,100

Resources.			
Loans and discounts	$44,671,900	$44,096,100	Dec. $ 577,800
Stocks	2,322,300	2,522,300	Inc. 199,200
Real estate	1,581,900	1,653,200	Inc. 71,300
Due from banks	3,727,600	3,365,300	Inc. 357,700
Cash items and bank notes	244,000	109,000	Dec. 135,000
Specie	1,338,200	788,100	Dec. 550,200
Legal tenders	9,911,300	11,997,000	Inc. 1,085,300
Overdrafts	34,600	27,200	Dec. 7,400
Total	$63,646,700	$63,983,800	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 30, 5 P. M.—The money market was easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $320,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $213,000. Clearings $35,000,000. Bankers' balls 479@480.

GOLD.

Opened and closed at 117¾ with sales in the meantime at 117. Rates for borrowing 3-64, 1-16 and 1-32 per cent. per diem and 7 per cent. per annum. All the clear loans were made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were in good demand at ¼@¾ per cent. advance. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. The stock market was strong and higher in the early dealings, and prices advanced ¼@¾ per cent., Lake Shore rising from 73¾ to 74¼, Pacific Mail from 37¼ to 37¾, Western Union from 97¼ to 98, Northwestern from 39¾ to 40 and Ohios from 16¼ to 17¼. The improvement was partially lost after midday, when Missouri Pacific broke from 43¾ to 39¾, and Atlantic and Pacific preferred from 10 to 9¾. The decline in these stocks was precipitated by the denial of unfavorable rumors, none of which could be authenticated. Stocks were firm during the last hour of business, with an advance of ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest prices of the afternoon. Lake shore advanced to 74¾@75, the closing quotation; Northwest closed at 40, the highest price of the day. There was some Western buying of Northwest to-day on the improving condition of business in the West and Northwest. Rock Island rose to 106¾. Pacific Mail was firm on the statement, and advanced from 37¼ to 37¾, closing at 37¼. Western Union advanced to 76¾ on a report that the Anglo-American cable would advance its rates to one dollar per word on and after Monday next. Missouri Pacific recovered to 41¾, but at the close reacted to 39¼. Other changes were slight in late dealings. The Third Avenue Savings Bank has failed. It has 8,000 depositors, whose deposits aggregate $4,000,000. Fifty to seventy cents on the dollar will be paid. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 120,000 shares, of which there were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 45,000 Lake Shore, and 8,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The closing quotations were as follows:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	34¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	Do preferred	83¾
Adams Express	101	Wabash	6¾
Wells Fargo Express	78	Do preferred	7
American Express	48¾	Fort Wayne	99
United States Ex.	43	Terre Haute	6
New York Central	107½	Do preferred	15
Erie	17¾	Chicago & Alton	98¼
Do preferred	34	Do preferred	100
Hudson	120¼	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Do preferred	130½	C.C. C. & I. C.	97
Mich. Central	96½	Bir'ling'n & Q.	119¾
Illinois Central	96¼	Hannibal & St. Jos	19¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	90½	Delaware & Lack.	125¾
Michigan Southern	94¼	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	27
Do preferred	84	Union Pac. stock	69¾
N. J. Central	110¾	Central Pac. bds	107¾
Rock Island	106	Union Pac. bds	104¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	5-20's, 1868	121¾
5-20's, 1864	119¾	New 5's	118¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's, coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	51	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, new	50¼	Missouri 6's	101¼
Virginia, new	40¾		

LONDON, September 30, 5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 1¼ per cent. Consols 93 11-16; United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 109½; do 1867, 107¾; do 1868, new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 92; Erie 14¾; preferred 38.

PARIS, September 30.—Rentes 65 francs 15 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,041,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, September 30.—United States bond—New fives, 99¾.

HAVRE, September 30.—Gold 117. Sight par. Sterling—Bank nominal: Commercial 25.30@25.40.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, September 30, 1875. }

The closing day of the month in mercantile circles was moderately active, a fair average of business being transacted in all branches. The trade of the month has been generally satisfactory and in some branches a great improvement is noted over the same month in 1874. It seems to be certain that the improved condition of the agricultural classes has shown its reflex influence in the improved demand for merchandise. The New York *Herald* in a recent review of the dry-goods trade of that city reports great activity in that branch of business. Low prices and small margins of profit are still the rule, but business seems to rest on a sure foundation and to be pervaded by a healthy spirit.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	385	Apples, bbls	247
Corn, bus	400	Wheat, bus	2,009
Barley, bus	1,350	Rye, bus	300
Oats, bus	12,100	Hay, pkgs	30
Bacon, tcs	20	Potatoes, bus	4,072
Hay, bales	708		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a quiet but steady feeling in grain circles to-day. Wheat was steady and firm at unchanged quotations. We quote old wheat $1 58@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 51@1 51 for amber and $1 48@1 48 for winter; prime sound new red winter $1 30@1 35; damaged 90@$1 15. Corn was dull and easy, but unchanged. We quote shelled at 72@73c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 70@71c for high mixed; 69@70c for low mixed; 67@68c for inferior to fair and 72@73c for prime yellow on track; 72@73c for mixed. Oats were quiet and firm. We quote Western white at 42@43c ₱ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 44@45c; dark to light mixed 42@44c. Barley was quiet and firm. We quote at $1 15 per bushel for No. 2 spring; $1 90@1 95 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Canada. Rye is easy at 87@90c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is a steady market. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $6 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $5 50; red wheat flour $5 25. In sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $8 00@8 25; well known brands of family flour $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25; red winter wheat flour at $7 00@7 25; Ohio $6 75; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in ½ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen (packages extra); meal 95c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour ₱ 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is easy. We quote prime No. 1 timothy on track at $20 00@21 00; No. 2, $19 00@20 00; mixed upland prairie $17 50@18 00. Sales from store were active at $22 00@24 00. Cut hay is quoted at $22 00@23 00 in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Loose hay has been sold on the jobbing line at $18 00@20 00 per ton. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at at 65@70 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 00@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Prices continue easy but quotations unchanged. We quote choice eating apples at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime mediums.

BUTTER—Fresh—We quote new buckwheat flour at $10 00 per barrel.

BUTTER—The market continues steady, with a good demand and firm prices for the choice to fancy grades, while medium and low grades are rather easy. We quote Pennsylvania creamery rolls at 33@34c per lb. Prime to choice dairy rolls steady at 30@32c; fair to good 26@28c; common to fair 18@22c.

CHEESE—Are quoted steady at $11 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—The market is steady and active. We quote at 12@12¾c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 13c; Western Reserve, Limburger 14@16c.

CIDER—We quote new sweet cider at $7 75@8 19 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—There was a steady and unchanged market with quotations generally at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRUIT FRESH—We quote peaches easier at $1 00@1 25 ₱ box for choice; 50@75c for common grades. Pimms in fair demand at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bushel. California pears are active at $4 00 ₱ box; country do $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel. Quinces were easy at $1 00@1 50. Crabapples $1 25@2 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—New honey is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is weak at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—Receipts continue to increase having been 4,072 bushels today. Prices are easy but quotably unchanged. We quote at 50c ₱ bushel in carload lots on track. From store there is a quiet but steady market at $1 50@2 00 ₱ barrel; 55@60c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $1 00@2 50 per barrel for Baltimores; $2 50@4 00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Timothy is quiet at $1 75@1 80; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 20@3 00 per bushel; in round lots $2 00@2 20. Clover seed $8 25@8 50.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ lb; clear rib sides 14¼c; clear sides 16½c.

HAMS—We quote ham sugar-cured at 15¼@15½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 16¼c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, per dozen, 90c; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $22 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, 13½c; half bbls do 13¾c; in buckets, 15½c; in 3 ₱ cans, 16½c; in 5 ₱ cans do, 15¾c; in 3 ₱ pails do, 15c; in 5 ₱ do, 17¼c; in 10 ₱ do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95@1 00.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9¼c; immediate do, 7¼@8c.

Groceries.

Trade continues active and satisfactory in standard groceries, at unchanged prices, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	11¼
Choice Rio	25 c	Standard B	10⅝@11
Prime Rio	24 c	Ex. extra C	10⅝@10¾
Good Rio	23 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾
Java	34¼c	Franklin, yellow	9¾
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾
Rio, in papers	30 c	Crushed	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	29¼c	Powdered	11¼c
Java, in papers	37 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in bulk	36¼c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Strictly C. N. O.	72@76c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Prime	70c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Good	65c
Imperial	50c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	55c@1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	25c@1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Lower grades	35@50c
Souchong	75c@ 80	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Spices.		Pearl	9¾c
Choice Cas'a	8¾c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Patna	7¾@8c	Corn	9¾c
Rangoon	7¾@7½c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap	₱ box $4 35
Cloves	60 c	B. S. Sand	₱ box 7 00
Allspice	17½@18½c	Babbitt's best	₱ box 7 00
Cassia	35 @38c	Do N. Y. City	₱ lb 9¾c
Nutmegs	$1 35	German mottled	6¾@7c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Crackers.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	8 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
Steamer	15 c	Bi-carb, in ½ papers	7 c
Mould	12 c		

FOREIGN FRUITS—The trade in this line is moderate at steady prices. Raisins—layers, ₱ box, $2 75; Muscatel layers do, $1 25; Valentias new 12¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 7½@8c ₱ lb. Figs—new 7½c. Citron 26c. Prunes 11c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c do Jordan 30c; do soft shell 23c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 14c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, $4 25@5 50. Oranges—Messina, ₱ box $9 50. Cocanuts $6 00 per hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is an active trade. We quote: peaches, 3 ₱ cans, per doz, $1 90@2 00; peaches, 2 ₱ cans, per doz, $1 50@1 75; corn, 2 ₱ cans, per doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2 ₱ cans $2 25; string beans, 2 ₱ cans, $1 50; cherries, 2 ₱ cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2 ₱ cans, $1 75; strawberries, 2 ₱ cans, $2 00; raspberries, 2 ₱ cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2½ ₱ cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2 ₱ cans, $2 00; pumpkin, 2 ₱ cans, $1 00; plum pickles, ₱ ₱ gal, quart do $2 25; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon do $5 50; 100 ₱ case containing 1,200 pickles, $9 00; ₱ bbl, 3,600 pickles, $27 00.

TOBACCO—There is a steady and moderately active trade at easy prices. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun rolls	36@38c	Smoking—Gram	
Black Spun	34@36c	Solace	50@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Tens	56@57c	Wrappers	75@$1 25
Louisville Cav	60@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@65c	Medium	13@15c
Virginia Tens	58@66c	Ohio seed wrap	15@25c
Virginia Cav	60@64c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	63@66c	Conn. (choice)	
Flounders	63@65c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	63@64c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap	$1 25@2 50
Rough & Ready	55@58c	Havana fillers	55@$1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn'a seed	$15@20
Cut and Dry	32@42c	Connecticut	25@30
Scotch Snuff	60@75c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	60@150

Oak sole, light and middle	36@38c	Oak harness, best	42@45c
Oak sole, heavy	34@36c	Oak harness cons	32@35c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, best	42@45c
Oak sole, leather in		Bridle fair	40@42c
Rough	28@30c	Bend leather	38@42c
Red sole A heavy	36@38c	Bend leather	36@38c
Red sole B heavy	32@34c	Waxed calf	90@$1 20
Red sole Crimea	28@30c	Kip, French	90@$1 20
Shoe skirting	48@52c	Wax & upper	80@$1 10
Saddler's skirting	45@50c	Calf, pad skins	90@$1 20
Black bridle	90@$1 00	Calf, mid skins	80@$1 00
		Calf, ankle	70@90c
Green salted hide	7@7½c	Green calf	9@10 c
Heavy steers	8@9½c	Green calf, cut	9@10 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	7@8c	Green kip	9@10 c
		Dry flint hides	14@20 c
		Dry salted	14@20 c

LUMBER—There continues to be a sluggish trade at unpressed prices. We follow yards: We regular quotations from yards:

UNPLANED LUMBER.	
Clear, ₱ M	$50 00
Second common	36 00
Third common	30 00
Sheeting	16 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	16 00
PLANED LUMBER.	
Clear	60 00
Flooring boards	36 00
Partition boards	30 00
Shelving on both sides	30 00
Shelving on one side	28 00
Weather boarding	30 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	32 00
Half-inch patent planed	22 00
Half-inch unplanked	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	26 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	36 00
SHINGLS AND LATH.	
Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 00
Lath	2 00

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote fishing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 75@80c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 75c; carbon oil, 175 degrees fire test, 16@16½c; extra engine (amber color), 60c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 45@46c. Pundle oil, 42c. West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c. No. 2 West Virginia, 26c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test, 10c; headlight (pure), 25c; extra (colorless), 30c (common), $4 00; axle grease, ₱ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 56c; strained do, 50c; bleached, 50c. Linseed oil—Market a shade easier. We quote raw 73@75c; boiled 77@80c; spirits turpentine 45c.

HOPS—The market is very much depressed. We quote new crop at 20@30c per pound for spot; offers are made at 15c for future delivery.

PAPER—Rating paper 46@c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7½@12c; hardware 6@9c; rag wrapping 2½@22c; felt papers 40@45c; straw news ₱ 100 lbs rag news $2 75@3 25c; book paper 14@18c ₱ lb.

ROPE—Cotton mixed at 2½@3c ₱ lb; and wool-on at 5c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

TALLOW—Cake of finished, $6 00; hand sapo-oil, cakes of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices: $1 20 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 225 lbs, $2 75 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $1 60 ₱ cwt.

TIN PLATES—The market continues moderately active at unchanged values. The following are the jobbing quotations:

	Per box.
IC, 10x14, charcoal	11 25
IC, 10x14, charcoal	11 25
IX, 10x14, charcoal	13 25
IX, 12x12, charcoal	13 75
IC, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
IC, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
IC, 12¾x17, charcoal	10 25
IX, 12¾x17, charcoal	12 25
IC, 14x20, leaded	9 75
IC, 14x20, leaded	9 75
IC, 20x28, leaded	20 50
IC, 20x28, leaded	20 50
IC, 10x14, best coke	9 00

WOODEN WARE—Trade is quiet. We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets, ₱ dozen, $1 00; three-hooped buckets, ₱ dozen, $2 25; tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $6 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $5 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $4 00; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $7 00; No. 2 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $6 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $4 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $3 00; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $5 00; washboards, common, ₱ doz, $2 25; cloths-pins, round head, ₱ box, 90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, September 30, 1875. }

The cloud that has overshadowed the cattle market, particularly since the opening this week, has not yet cleared away. Purchasers have turned their backs on the Central Stock Yards for the present, leaving behind them many cattle in pens, which they could not be induced to purchase at largely reduced prices. As ye sow, so shall ye reap. Week after week we have warned shippers of cattle to this market to be careful of the prices paid and the quality of the stock purchased. Yet they would come to this market with cattle the cost as much, or more, in the West than they would sell for here. A loss to the shipper was the result. Not satisfied with one loss, back they would send but their feed into it again. But if the lessons of this week will not open their eyes, then the school of experience is of no practical value. We are sorry that drovers should lose so much money and time, but they have only themselves to blame.

There are no changes in prices since our yesterday's report. Indeed, there is no market to report. The sales that are being made, so far as cattle are concerned, are at panic prices. Hogs and sheep are somewhat better. We quote as follows:

CATTLE.

Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 90@6 10
Fair, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 00@5 75
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 00@4 50
Extra No. 1 shore	3 00@3 25
Bulls and cows	2 75@3 00
Stockers	2 75@3 00
Texans	3 00@3 75

HOGS.

Philadelphias	$5 25@5 50
Yorkers and Baltimores	5 00@5 25
Fair	4 75@4 90
Roughs and grassers	4 50@4 75

SHEEP.

Choice, 100 to 115 lbs	$5 50@5 62
Choice, 95 to 100 lbs	5 00@5 25
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75@4 87
Common and medium, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 50
Scalawags, per head	1 00@1 25
Jersey ewes, per head	2 50@3 00
Bucks, per head	2 00@3 00

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, September 30.—RECEIPTS—Receipts only 2,200 head making 13,500 for three days against 3,680 for the same time last week. Fresh offerings exclusively Texans. Common and ordinary quality sold at $3 25@3 90. The 3,400 beeves received and sold yesterday included common to choice native steers and good to prime Texas and Cherokee cattle; all of which sold 25@50c lower than Monday; or at $5 00@6 00 for Texas and Cherokee cattle; $6 75@7 00 for natives.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,050 head, making 11,750 head for the three days, against 5,240 for the same time last week. No Hebrew buyers were in the market and there was but little trade, with a decline of 25c. Sheep $4 12½@5 25; lambs $5 75@7 50.

Swine—Receipts 2,100 head, making 8,240 head for the three days, against 6,670 for the same time last week. Live in demand at $5 50@5 75; dressed easier at $6 75@7 37½.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, September 30.—CATTLE—Receipts 631 head; total for the week 9,000 head. There is little life to trade and transactions are confined to common and light stock. No good cattle in yards; prices unchanged.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 400 head; total for the week 19,800 head. No market.

HOGS—Receipts 3,000 head; total for the week 14,400 head. Market slow; Yorkers, fair to best, $5 00@5 25; Philadelphias $5 00@5 10; no prime lots offering; quality medium.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 30.—CATTLE—Receipts 4,500 head; official yesterday 4,700 head. Market dull and 20@50c lower for common; others weak. Shipping at $4 60@6 50; stockers $2 60@4 00; cows and scalawags $2 50@3 50; Texas $2 90@3 75; calves $3 00@5 75. Shipments 2,400 head.

HOGS—Receipts 11,000 head. Market active, steady and firm. Sales at $7 40@9 60; light $7 60@8 25; heavy $8 00@8 40. Shipments 7,500 head.

SHEEP—Receipts

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 30, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.688	64	67	W.	Fresh.	Cl'dy.
2 P. M.	29.700	69	59	W.	Fresh.	Cl'dy.
9 P. M.	29.677	53	73	N.	Light.	Cl'dy.

Mean barometer...29.678 Highest thermom....68
Mean thermometer...57 Lowest thermom....53

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

The Brownsville Avenue Improvement.

Messrs. Finnerty and Carr, of the committee appointed by Councils to audit the accounts of the Commissioners for the improvement of Brownsville avenue, met last evening. Nothing could be done until the bills are obtained, and after instructing Clerk Morrow to apply for them the committee adjourned.

Base Ball.

The Middleport Mutuals and the Downers played yesterday afternoon at Union Park. The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mutuals	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	1	—8
Downers	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Alleged Perjury.

Yesterday John S. Ferguson, Esq., appeared before Alderman Millliken and made an information charging John M. Crawford with perjury. It is alleged that on the trial of the case of John S. Ferguson vs. Wm. Teuteberg *et al.*, in Common Pleas No. 2, the accused swore that a certain road was of sufficient width to admit wagons to pass each other, whereas the statement was false. A warrant was issued.

Fire in the Twenty-third Ward.

An unoccupied frame dwelling on Squirrel Hill, Twenty-third ward, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary; when it was first discovered the front portion was burning, but it was impossible to arrest the progress of the flames. The building belonged to Mr. Joseph L. Lytle, and was valued at $4,500. There was an insurance of $4,000 on the property until within a few days past when one policy of $2,000 expired.

Jail Commitments.

The following persons charged with offenses triable in the Criminal Court, were committed to jail yesterday:

James Coon, charged with felonious assault and battery, on oath of Mrs. Mary Connelly. For a hearing. Alderman Kreuter.

Elizabeth Orr; larceny, Wm. Close, prosecutor. For trial. Alderman D. L. Smith.

Rube Smith; larceny; oath of J. G. Steinhauser. For a hearing. Alderman O'Donnell.

David McGowon; robbery; on oath of Robert W. Gray. Hearing. Alderman Haddock.

Annie Robinson, charged with larceny on oath of J. D. McDonough. For trial. Alderman Haddock.

Pat. Welsh, charged with the larceny of $800, on oath of M. J. Smith, was committed for further hearing to-day by Mayor McCarthy.

Emma Dickson was committed by Alderman Butler for a hearing on a charge of larceny on oath of Emma Yaw.

The Mechanics' Lien Law.

An exchange says: "The insolvency of a number of the master builders in Reading, Pa., has spread loss and financial terror over that entire city. The way in which it happened is this: A man owned a lot; he wished to build a house upon it; he contracted with a carpenter to erect the house at, we will say $1,000, and the work was commenced. Now, during the process of the work, the carpenter would constantly dun the lot holder for money on account, which the latter would pay. So everything seemed secure, but the amazement of the property holder when he ascertained that the carpenter, instead of using the $1,000 for the payment of work and material, done and furnished in this building, had used it for other purposes, that the mechanics and material men were filing liens against his property and that he would be compelled to pay the second time, as can be easily imagined. There are hundreds of men in every community, who have, within the past few years, suffered loss in this way, and the folly of such men at the present time blindly placing themselves in the same position.

Let it be known therefore that those who employ builders to erect houses for them cannot, with any degree of safety, pay the price agreed upon for the erection without obliging the builder to give them a release of liens from the mechanics and persons furnishing the materials. If they do so pay, and the builder is insolvent or dishonest, they may have the pleasure and satisfaction of paying the same debt twice.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Big Bonanza" continues to attract very large audiences to the Opera House. To-morrow a Bonanza matinee will be given, affording ladies and others who are unable to get out at night an opportunity of enjoying the most delightful performance imaginable.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

"Little Sunshine" runs well and successfully. Miss Lilly Wilkinson, with her acting and singing, are attractive card. The olio performance is of great excellence. On Monday Mr. Edmund Pierce begins an engagement of one week.

Academy of Music.

We repeat the announcement that the McKee Rankin combination will make their first appearance here Monday evening, in the renowned drama of "The Two Orphans." The box sheet is now open at Sheib's, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Female Minstrels and the many other first-class attractions continue to draw, as they deserve, immense houses. A fine bill is up for to-night. Don't forget the great Female Minstrel matinee to-morrow.

Library Hall.

Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau, supported by the Varities Theater Company of New Orleans, will appear Wednesday and Thursday evening of next week, at Library Hall. Among the supporting company are noticed Miss Ada Monk, Miss Annie Bleakley, Miss Amy Egbert, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, W. F. Burroughs and T. E. Ezbert. Wednesday evening Tyrone Power's celebrated farce of "Farted" will be given, and Thursday evening "Was She Right."

Theodore Thomas' Concerts.

The great Theodore is coming again, with his wonderful concert company. Wednesday and Thursday evenings, October 27th and 28th are the dates he would be well to mark these days in your diaries. Jacobsohn, Grupe, Bastens, Hemmann, Uthoff, Arnold, Wehner, Eller, Kayser, Dietz, Cappa and Lockwood the latter in the list of performers. Madame Madeline Schiller, the celebrated pianiste, will make her first appearance here on this occasion. Leading English and American journals agree that she is superb. These two concerts will be given with the same number of performers and in the same perfection as in the New York and all the larger Eastern cities.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES.

Register's Report for September.

Following is the report of County Register Joe. H. Gray, of the business transacted in his office during the present month:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Thomas M. Barbin.	Elizabeth Barbin, Dominick Gallagher, Graham Scott, John Young.
Alex Beggs.	
H. H. Wulfertange.	G. H. Meyer.
Chas. B. Greaner.	William Atkinson, Benjamin Greaner.
George McCague.	Margaret McCague, Robert S. McCague.
Christian Snively.	Henry Snively, Christian Snively.
Wm. M. McGregor.	James Ralston, Thomas Booth, Robert McGregor, Alexander McGregor.

William Jones	
Daniel Kelly	
William Aber	Wm. B. Aber.
Harry W. Kurtz	Mary Kurtz.
Samuel Dowdle	John Johnson.
Thomas Hodgson	
Juliana Shaperjan	Henry Wolf.
John B. Dale	Julia F. Blair.
George Orr	James B. Orr.
Jampert Knoth	Julian Knoth.
Mary Ewart	George Ewart.
Jacob Ewart	George Ewart.
Rev. John Newell	Harriet Newell.
Hugh Kennedy	Daniel Hilands.
Thomas Gibson	George Creece.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Hugh Cooper	Wm. Cooper	$ 600
Wm. Lamble	Geo. Welsh	500
Jacob Fifer	W. S. Robinson	500
Mary R. Brady	Henry Wilhelm	4,000
Pat. McCrory	John McCrory	200
Elizabeth Fines	Henry Fines	1,100
Peter A. Yost	Apolonia Yost	200
John Pope	Edward Lander	200
Joseph Crider	John Crider	1,000
Robt. Lightbill	Julia Lightbill	200
P. B. Acker	P. B. Miller	100
Thomas W. Vick	Mary Vick	500
John Koehrer	Cath. Koehrer	3,000
Susan Shock	Richard Barnes	100
M. B. Mitchell	C. Snively	1,400
Thos. D. McLean	Robt. C. McLean	2,000
Eliza Herbert	Martha Smith	200
John Victory	Wm. Victory	500
Rev. J. S. Lemmon	Harriet Lemmon	5,000
W. F. Schroder	A. M. Schroeder	200
Magda. Gonelich	Sophia Eifert	500
Henry Fruse	Caroline Fruse	200
Jacob Donnell	Ann O'Donnell	6,000
Samuel Kelley	Samuel Kelly	12,000

Try It!

We mean the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Meeting of the Marshals of the Hartranft Clubs—Chief Officers and Aids Elected —Route of Procession.

The marshals of the various Hartranft clubs of the two cities and vicinity, met at Republican Headquarters yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the torchlight procession on Saturday evening in honor of Governor Hartranft.

Capt. W. W. Tyson was called to the chair, and H. H. Byram elected Secretary.

The following clubs reported representatives present: Hartranft Central Club, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Fourth Ward Minute Men, Third Ward Marching Club of Allegheny, Twenty-sixth Ward Club of Pittsburgh, Central South Side Club, Grand Central Colored Club of Pittsburgh, Central Colored Club of Allegheny, Duquesne Marching Club. After some discussion the following list of Chief officers and aids was made up.

Chief Marshall—Robert B. Brown.
Chief of Staff—John Negley.
Adjutant General—Gen. A. L. Russell.
Assistant Adjutant General—G. L. Brann, Colonel Norman Smith.

AIDS.

John Seiferth.	Robert K. Mercer.
John Scott.	A. Trautman.
James McNeil.	John Nasser.
David Martin.	Isaac Cline.
A. W. Smith.	J. M. Shaffer.
W. J. Flinn.	John Richardson.
James McCallin.	Charles Ott.
B. F. Kennedy.	C. S. Fetterman.
James Boyd.	R. H. Perry.
David Thompson.	Wm. Stevenson.
John Sample.	George Holliday.
James Atkinson.	John P. Vierheller.
Evan Jones.	James S. Woodwell.
H. H. McCormick.	Wm. Bois.
Wm. Hoskins.	James Hunter.
S. H. Morgan.	David L. Smith.
Harry Wainwright.	Wm. F. Gardner.
G. W. Lewis.	Wm. Hagey.
E. C. Negley.	Wm. Blakeley.
Henry Baum.	Louis Jacoby.
James Littell.	George Moul.
W. T. Bowers.	William Peters.
P. F. Smith.	John Q. Workman.
John Larimer.	Chas. H. Hartman.
Harry Darlington.	Frederick Schild.
Robert Leonard.	George Perkins.
Joseph Speer.	John Cuthbert.
W. W. Thomson.	Crosby Gray.
S. S. Burket.	H. M. Long.
Gen. Joseph Brown.	Edward Hartman.
William Goehring.	John Loudon.
T. Tobias.	George Kiter.
John Musgrave.	Harry McGeary.
Captain Baldwin.	John H. Hare.
John N. Neeb.	H. S. Fleming.
Peter Dressler.	Captain John Ogden.
K. L. Lafferr.	Russell Miller.
Peter Gallisatth.	A. S. Gillespie.
John Hurd.	James Crow.
Louis Kettleberg.	John K. Brown.
Henry M. Schafer.	George Gerst.
William H. DeCamps.	Frederick Faber.
Feltx C. Negley.	John Fairman.
N. B. Dilworth.	S. S. Waters.
Dr. A. Arthur.	H. H. Byram.
Thomas S. Bigelow.	John C. Hetzell.
Frederick Jacobs.	Peter Walters.
W. E. Barton.	N. G. Brown.
Alfred Kredel.	Louis Houch.
Robt. M. Blair.	Charles J. Soutter
W. S. Purviance.	E. G. Krehan.
Tom. Hazlett.	Dr. Isaac Riggs.
Thos. A. Armstrong.	Henry Sunshine.
Lon. Long.	P. Baumgarte.
Capt. W. Cooke.	Edward Collins.
Wm. Patterson.	Wm. McClurg.
James Caughey.	Himan Frank.
Wm. Arschutz.	Wm. Anderson.
John Heath.	J. Miller.
	Capt. Wm. F. Auli.
	Wash. Lowry.
	J. G. Miller.
	Levi B. Richards.
	C. R. Bostwick.
	Samuel McCutcheon.
	Thomas MacConnell.
	N. Hoffman.
	John McMasters.
	Dr. David McMasters.
	Samuel Billin.
	Ralph Richardson.
	John Frisbie.
	J. Guy McCandless.
	Hamlett Lowe.
	Charles W. Batchelor.
	Alexander Scanor.
	James J. Booth.
	John Knowland.
	James F. Moore.
	R. M. Snodgrass.
	George W. Wilson.
	Joseph A. Butler.
	Lee S. Mason.
	James Munn.
	Henry Tatnall.
	John Richardson.
	James Hastings.
	Col. Geo. W. Dawson.
	Samuel McMasters.
	James Caskey.
	Thomas McCourt.
	William Wettach.
	Col. Norman M. Smith.
	Thomas J. Evans.
	Paul J. Caperton.
	William Peterson.
	Joseph Megruder.
	Capt. W. Taylor.
	Capt. M. M. Felker.
	W. H. Graham.
	L. P. Stone.
	Abe Patterson.
	Murray Parker.
	Charles Jones.
	Arthur Allen.
	Counsellor Harris.
	Prof. S. A. Neale.
	Thomas Baltimore.
	Prof. W. H. Hagley.

LOOK OUT FOR THE "ORPHAN."

A Female Impostor from Tennessee on Her Travels.

A short time ago a woman called at the residence of Rev. Dr. Squires, in this city, and represented that she was the daughter of a once prominent Cumberland Presbyterian minister in Tennessee; that her father and mother died recently, leaving six children, of whom she was the eldest, in destitute circumstances; that the mother, on her death-bed, requested that the children should not be separated, and that her want of means, by which to fulfill her mother's dying request, had induced her to apply to a Cumberland Presbyterian minister in the neighborhood for advice. This gentleman had advised her to visit the churches in the North, stating that he thought she would find no difficulty in collecting some $1,500, which she was to entrust to him, he agreeing to apply the money to the purchase of a house and a little piece of property, upon which the six children were to live.

In corroboration of her story the woman produced a number of letters which she said were written by several Presbyterian ministers in Tennessee. She stated that the minister to whom she had applied for advice had also given her a letter, but she had lost it. Dr. Squires, believing her story, gave her a letter to the pastors of Cumberland Presbyterian churches in Fayette, Washington, Greene and other counties in Western Pennsylvania. Thereupon she left the city, and subsequent developments show that she was quite successful in collecting money in the counties named.

It so happened, that in the course of her visit to the various churches to whom she made the same representations as she had done here, she excited the suspicion of a young gentlemen who is attending the college at Waynesburg. This young man had come from Tennessee, knew the prominent Cumberland and Presbyterian ministers, and was well accquainted with the minister whom the woman represented as her father. The young man had not heard of the death of this gentlemen, and was not aware that he was the father of six children, his recollection of the number of the family being different altogether. He took the pains to write to Tennessee about the matter and received in reply a statement to the effect that the woman was a fraud, that the minister whose daughter she represented herself to be was not dead; that she was not his daughter, and that the people down there had been considerably worried recently, from the fact that they had received information that the woman had been practicing a similar fraud in Ohio and other States. The young gentleman was informed further that the woman was accompanied in her travels by a man.

On Monday last the this woman presented herself at a general meeting of Cumberland Presbyterian ministers, at Brownsville, quite a number of whom had money in their pockets, which they had collected from their congregations, and which they were ready to hand over to her. The young student at Waynesburg was also present at this meeting, and he took the opportunity of privately communicating his information to some of the ministers. The woman was invited to the residence of one of the ministers, where she was confronted by the student, and at once acknowledged that she had practiced an imposition. She became demonstrative and insulting, and one of the gentlemen repaired to a magistrate's office where he made an information against her, charging her with having obtained money under false pretenses. In the meanwhile the imposter got away and disappeared.

PITTSBURGH FINANCES.

Report of Controller Snodgrass for September.

Controller Snodgrass furnishes us with the following statement just prepared by his Assistant, Mr. Livsey, of the receipts and expenditures for the month of September.

RECEIPTS.

Diamond market	$4,479 65
Fifth ward market	80
Fifth avenue market	393 97
South Side market	569 79
Street engineering	337 35
City weigh scales	117 64
Monongahela wharf	509
Allegheny wharf	110
South Side wharf	129 57
Interest—Bank balance	1,619 47
Building inspection	215
Weighing coal—private scales	13 30
Streets, grading and paving	4,510 16
Vehicle licenses	3,302 50
Water works	103 25
Mayor's office, Hon. W. C. McCarthy	3,626 25
Street and Sewer Improv't Fund, under 50 per cent. Ordinance	9,834 09
	$27,315 28

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$151,479 15
Salaries	1,258 29
Printing	1 75
Fire Department	14,354 17
Police	16,651 79
Water Works	1,229 50
Streets	11,443 12
Diamond Market	696 63
Fifth Ward Market	37 50
Fifth Avenue Market	89 00
South Side Market	195 57
Monongahela wharf	473 46
Allegheny Wharf	838 49
South Side Wharf	113 90
Contingent	17 21
City property	116 60
Finance	473 41
Roads	3,421 81
Survey	1,251 16
City Hall furnishing	1,251 16
Water extension	12,987 00
Water bonds, interest	39,430 27
Streets and sewer improvements	3,414 34
Equalization	259 00
Bonds, district, municipal	1,690 97
Board of Health	3,000 00
Fire Department, interest	7,060 00
Streets and sewers 50 per cent. ordinance	4,452 84
South Side indebtedness—Temperanceville	10,880 92
Union borough	163 98
St. Clair	13 25
East Birmingham	1,073 82
Total	$292,476 37
Balance in Treasury August 30	$436,894 34
Receipts for September	27,315 28
Total	$463,209 62
Disbursements in September	392,476 37
Balance in Treasury September 30	$ 71,833 25

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

United Savings Bank	$ 23,777 75
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	23,777 75
Duquesne Bank	23,777 75

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Report of Controller Browu for September.

Controller Brown, of Allegheny City, furnishes us with the following statement of receipts and expenditures for the month of September:

RECEIPTS.

City taxes, etc	$ 19,158 62
Markets	1,867 71
Diamond scales	230 35
Second ward scales	327 74
Fourth ward scales	70 60
Wharves and landings	168 99
Inspector wood and bark	74 63
Fines and forfeitures	350 40
Delinquent taxes	10,35 25
Ground rents	200 97
Board of Health	16 00
Sundry sources	228 00
Interest on suspended balances	410 00
Grading and paving	4,281 03
Sewer construction	3,193 71
Opening and widening streets	3,936 21
Street permits	97 00
P. V. Railroad Company	100 00
Sale of ferrules	57 03
Water rents, per meter	121 40
Water rents, second assessment	37 00
Poor fund, No. 1	267 12
Poor fund, No. 2	7,192 26

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 3,053 27
Interest	1,925 00
Fire department	4,234 06
Streets	4,525 34
Wharves and landings	96 71
Surveys	254 00
Police	3,636 10
Contingent fund	4,039 95
Water works	8,393 92
Gas	1,120 51
City property	69 13
Grading and paving streets	1,117 34
Sewers	1,355 99
Board of Health	103 50
Park Commission	1,481 89
Special assessment for opening and widening streets and board walks	2,703 37
Markets	29 00
Poor fund No. 1	3,059 82
Poor fund No. 2	6,396 00
Sewer fund No. 2	4,018 25
Balance in treasury, September 1	$115,118 82
Receipts for September	51,157 30
Total	$166,276 12
Disbursements for September	$ 51,324 63
Balance on hand October 1, 1875	114,941 49
Total	$166,276 12

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Deposited in city depositories	$114,941 49

THE EXPOSITION GUIDE.

Creditable Enterprise of The Herald Printing Company.

Our citizens generally are manifesting a proper interest in the Tradesmens Industrial Exposition and their pride having been aroused success is assured. Business men and manufacturers show a just appreciation of the advantages that are to be expected and are lending their aid promptly. The *Herald* Printing Company is deserving of credit for an enterprise connected with the Exposition which will be of great benefit and must be a great success. They will publish an "Exposition Guide" in neat book form which will contain a complete directory of all exhibitors, classes of goods machinery, live stock, etc., etc. It will also contain directions to the principal points of interest in and about the city of Pittsburgh, a list of public buildings, lithographic cuts of the Monongahela House, City Hall, suspension bridge, &c., and such other attractions and information as must make it of great interest of citizens and strangers.

The work is in good hands, and is in a fair way toward completion, while the *Herald* Company have the means and ability to carry the commendable enterprise successfully through. As the book will be tastefully gotten up and complete in its details it must have an extensive circulation.

SCULLING MATTERS.

The Benamah-Pedgrift Race at Steubenville—A Draw—Regatta in the Allegheny.

STEUBENVILLE, September 30.—The single scull race here between Frank Denmarsh, of Pittsburgh, and John Pedgrift, of Chicago, for $250 a side, three miles, came off about five o'clock this afternoon. Denmarsh gave Pedgrift thirty yards start and choice of water. At the word "go" both got away in good style, Denmarsh gaining rapidly on Pedrifth until they had pulled about four hundred yards, when they trailed, but, separating again, continued over the course with Denmarsh now in the lead, which he maintained until the finish, coming in four lengths ahead. Time, 19:38½. Pedgrift claimed the race on a foul, but the referee decided it a draw, which caused general dissatisfaction on both sides. Betting was quite lively at two to one on Denmarsh, and large sums were staked on the result. There was a large crowd in attendance. The time is a trifle slower than the record.

EAST END REGATTA.

Considerable interest was manifested in the upper wards lying along the Allegheny river in the regatta yesterday afternoon, and there was a pretty fair attendance. There were twelve entries, as follows: Wm. Ketler, Henry Anderson, Joseph P. Meyers, Eph. Truxal, John Slattery, W. J. McElroy, Andy Johnson, Thomas Renouf, Sam Bagley, George Leslie and James Fasher.

The course rowed over was on the Allegheny river, from the Ewalt street bridge to McCandless' lane, two miles, and return. The rowers were sent away at about four o'clock, all pretty well together. Between McElroy, Slattery, Myers and another, whose name we were unable to learn, the contest was close. McElroy came in first, the "unknown" man second and Slattery third. The first prize was a gold metal, the second a silver medal and the third a pair of silver spoons, a butter and a cup. Bets of $25 to $10 were offered that Slattery would get home first, but not many of them were taken.

Allegheny Minute Men.

A large meeting of Republicans of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, was held last evening at the new headquarters on Isabella street, near Anderson, for the purpose of reorganizing the Minute Men for the present campaign. The Club was organized with the following officers:

President—J. C. Patterson.
Vice Presidents—John Megraw, E. Lagarde.
Treasurer—Hon. Hugh McNiel.
Secretary—H. H. Byram.
Finance Committee—John Megraw, Abraham Patterson, John S. Ritennour, J. B. Jones, Wm. Paul, J., Peter Walter, J., Wm. Anschutz, George Durker.

This organization having been formed, names were taken for a Club of 200 and 210 persons registered themselves. The following officers of the battalion were chosen: Major, R. M. Blair. Company A—Captain, Sam Hazlett; First Lieutenant, George Bowers; Second Lieutenant, John B. Jones. Company B—Captain, W. T. Heckert; First Lieutenant, Emil Lagarde; Second Lieutenant, Sam. Boyd. Company C—Captain, James A. Herron; First Lieutenant, J. C. Shannon; Second Lieutenant, W. Smith. The Club will turn out in full strength on Saturday night.

Arm Broken.

Fred. Shubert, a grocer's apprentice, aged fourteen years, had his right arm broken, on Third street, Allegheny, yesterday. He is in the employ of C. M. Buffert, corner of Third street and Madison avenue, and was driving the delivery wagon down the latter street, when having to get out, he stopped, and with one foot on the wheel, was in the act of springing when the horse started, causing him to lose his balance and fall with the above result. He was removed to his home on James street.

The Most Delicious Cake

ever made is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

Habeas Corpus.

William Bennett, committed to the Work House by Mayor McCarthy, as a suspicious character, thinks his commitment illegal, and has applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to have his case heard before Judge White. The writ was granted, returnable on Saturday next.

The Most Delicious Cake

ever made is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

GARLAND M. E. CHAPEL.

Beautiful Specimen of Architecture—Its Superior Appointments for Divine Service and the Sunday School—Opening Exercises—Rev. W. D. Stevens.

This handsome church structure, located about a square from the passenger car station, corner Forbes and Bouquet streets, Fourteenth ward, challenges admiration, and is really a gem of the first water in church architecture. Through the admirable foresight of the trustees, a plot of one acre was purchased giving ample space for the main building, chapel just completed, and to erect a parsonage, leaving ample room for extensive walks and ornamentation, which is already inaugurated. The chapel is located to front on Boquet street, and sufficiently back to allow space for the main building to front on Forbes street. The grounds are enclosed with a neat iron fence with level cemented walks.

The style of architecture is a plain gothic, and the building fifty-four by forty, except the rear end is about fifty feet. Each corner has handsome buttresses. The material is pressed brick, with stone facings on windows and doors, and basement plastered with cement. The whole structure inside and outside is of the most approved character.

The inner part of the chapel is rich in design and very attractive, and arranged in the form of two stories in one end, with a handsome, airy balcony on the second floor, the whole to be used as an auditorium, and when desired during the session of the Sabbath school, three small rooms on each story may be closed by glass doors. The largest of the three, in range of the pulpit, is for the Infant Class, the other end room is for the library, which combines all the desirable things of modern Sunday schools, and is well worth a visit by those engaged in the work. The middle room will be used for church or school purposes. The upper floor also contains three rooms of corresponding size for the same use. Immediately on from the area are seats on the balcony for worshippers at divine service, at which all the rooms are thrown into one, and is reached by a flight of stairs from the door.

The walls are of a bright blue gray tint except below the window sills, which are of a brownish color. The ceiling is elaborately frescoed. The windows are massive and well filled with beautiful stained glass, of rich and variegated colors, and the woodwork is painted a dark mahogany color, brightly varnished, with pulpit, stand and furniture to correspond. The room is brilliantly lighted by a large chandalier, with a cluster of globes and side wall lights. The ventilation and heating are all that could be desired and of the most modern style. Chairs are to be used instead of fixed pews. Immediately in front of the pulpit is a handsome fountain for the especial benefit of the Sunday school.

This beautiful specimen of church architecture is regarded as the finest in the two cities, at least in its modern appointments for divine services and school purposes, and its rich design—costing over $15,000, beside the ground. There are very few city chapels in this city that cost more, but lack its beauty and conveniences. It will be an ornament to that part of the city, and is worthy of the association of the elegant private residences in that location.

Rev. W. D. Stevens, the worthy pastor, and those associated with him, are awarded the need of praise, which they richly deserve, for bringing this project to a happy and successful termination. We understand the chapel is to be opened for divine service Sunday, October 3d. Dr. R. F. Brooke, of Christ M. E. Church, and Rev. A. B. Leonard, will assist the pastor on the occasion.

THE EXPOSITION.

Meeting of Publishers of the Press—Important Action—Resolutions Adopted by the Exposition Executive Committee.

A meeting of publishers of the press of this city was held yesterday afternoon at the *Chronicle* office to take action with respect to the Exposition. Hon. James P. Barr was named as Chairman and J. G. Seibeneck, Esq., as Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the publishers of the Press of Pittsburgh and Allegheny that there be no bargain given or entered into on their behalf on the occasion of the opening of the Exposition; and further, that they will not hold themselves responsible directly or indirectly for any obligations incurred in getting up an entertainment of this kind at this time.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee be appointed, to consist of one member from each of the established newspapers of the two cities, to take charge of the interests of the Press during the coming Exposition and to attend to such business and duties as said interests may call for on the premises.

Resolved, That recognizing the importance and value of Exposition and the many advantages that may accrue from it to the business interests of the city, manufacturing and otherwise, it has our best wishes for its success, and we pledge it our best efforts to make it in every respect equal to the fondest and most sanguine wishes of its projectors.

The Press Executive Committee is constituted as follows:

COMMERCIAL, R. Ferett; *Dispatch*, D. O'Neil; *Gazette*, Rockwell; *Chronicle*, J. G. Seibeneck; *Post*, J. P. Barr; *Leader*, R. P. Nevin; *Telegraph*, T. McConnell; *Mail*, Capt. Martin; *Volksblatt*, C. F. Baur; *Revheits Freund*, William Neeb; *Republicaner*, M. Heinrich.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute yesterday afternoon the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all special papers and guides be excluded from publication within the Exposition building, and all former action of the Executive Committee on this subject is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That we except from the above resolution the resolution adopted September 29th constituting the press of Allegheny county the special organs of the Exposition.

SCULLING MATTERS.

The Benamah-Pedgrift Race at Steubenville—A Draw—Regatta in the Allegheny.

STEUBENVILLE, September 30.—The single scull race here between Frank Denmarsh, of Pittsburgh, and John Pedgrift, of Chicago, for $250 a side, three miles, came off about five o'clock this afternoon. Denmarsh gave Pedgrift thirty yards start and choice of water. At the word "go" both got away in good style, Denmarsh gaining rapidly on Pedrifth until they had pulled about four hundred yards, when they trailed, but, separating again, continued over the course with Denmarsh now in the lead, which he maintained until the finish, coming in four lengths ahead. Time, 19:38½. Pedgrift claimed the race on a foul, but the referee decided it a draw, which caused general dissatisfaction on both sides. Betting was quite lively at two to one on Denmarsh, and large sums were staked on the result. There was a large crowd in attendance. The time is a trifle slower than the record.

EAST END REGATTA.

Considerable interest was manifested in the upper wards lying along the Allegheny river in the regatta yesterday afternoon, and there was a pretty fair attendance. There were twelve entries, as follows: Wm. Ketler, Henry Anderson, Joseph P. Meyers, Eph. Truxal, John Slattery, W. J. McElroy, Andy Johnson, Thomas Renouf, Sam Bagley, George Leslie and James Fasher.

The course rowed over was on the Allegheny river, from the Ewalt street bridge to McCandless' lane, two miles, and return. The rowers were sent away at about four o'clock, all pretty well together. Between McElroy, Slattery, Myers and another, whose name we were unable to learn, the contest was close. McElroy came in first, the "unknown" man second and Slattery third. The first prize was a gold metal, the second a silver medal and the third a pair of silver spoons, a butter and a cup. Bets of $25 to $10 were offered that Slattery would get home first, but not many of them were taken.

Allegheny Minute Men.

A large meeting of Republicans of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, was held last evening at the new headquarters on Isabella street, near Anderson, for the purpose of reorganizing the Minute Men for the present campaign. The Club was organized with the following officers:

President—J. C. Patterson.
Vice Presidents—John Megraw, E. Lagarde.
Treasurer—Hon. Hugh McNiel.
Secretary—H. H. Byram.
Finance Committee—John Megraw, Abraham Patterson, John S. Ritennour, J. B. Jones, Wm. Paul, J., Peter Walter, J., Wm. Anschutz, George Durker.

This organization having been formed, names were taken for a Club of 200 and 210 persons registered themselves. The following officers of the battalion were chosen: Major, R. M. Blair. Company A—Captain, Sam Hazlett; First Lieutenant, George Bowers; Second Lieutenant, John B. Jones. Company B—Captain, W. T. Heckert; First Lieutenant, Emil Lagarde; Second Lieutenant, Sam. Boyd. Company C—Captain, James A. Herron; First Lieutenant, J. C. Shannon; Second Lieutenant, W. Smith. The Club will turn out in full strength on Saturday night.

Arm Broken.

Fred. Shubert, a grocer's apprentice, aged fourteen years, had his right arm broken, on Third street, Allegheny, yesterday. He is in the employ of C. M. Buffert, corner of Third street and Madison avenue, and was driving the delivery wagon down the latter street, when having to get out, he stopped, and with one foot on the wheel, was in the act of springing when the horse started, causing him to lose his balance and fall with the above result. He was removed to his home on James street.

The Best Thing Out

in the line of cakes is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

A SMALL FIRE AND A GREAT OUTRAGE.

A Reporter Assaulted by the Police and Dragged to the Lock-Up.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock last night an alarm was turned in from box 12, which called the firemen to No. 11 Sixth street, occupied as a hat, cap and gents' furnishing store by Louis Grabowsky, where fire had been discovered in the cellar. The fire was speedily extinguished and the cellar flooded with water. Nothing could be learned as to the origin of the fire nor the value of the goods in the cellar.

During the progress of the fire a reporter of this journal endeavored to obtain a station upon the sidewalk in front of the burning building for the purpose of securing the required information. The rules of the Fire Commission permit representatives of the press to pass within the lines if any be drawn. Our reporter pushed forward through the crowd to a position as near the scene of the fire as possible. In this endeavor he was resisted by the police but the latter were immediately informed by him by what right he claimed the privilege of getting as near as he could to the burning building. But while the reporter was insisting upon his privilege, an officer, Lieutenant Tyre, sprang forward, struck him upon the side of the head, and, had it not been for the interference of citizens, would no doubt have inflicted bodily harm. This bullying policeman, however, being pulled aside from his pugilistic intentions, was at length made to understand that our representative was a reporter of the press, when he put in a plea in self-defense, to this effect, "You didn't say you were a reporter." This little episode somewhat "riled" the reporter, and he exclaimed that Tyre had committed an assault and battery upon him, and expressed his intention of prosecuting him for that offense, when Officer Joseph McCoy stepped to the front and, taking by the arm our reporter, who had by this time been pushed away from his position, said, "I want you to go with me," and notwithstanding our reporter's expostulations and endeavors at explanation, he was hustled off to the lock-up and there compelled to leave ten dollars for his appearance in the morning or be locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct. The above is a plain, unvarnished and truthful statement of what was certainly regarded by spectators as an outrage of the first magnitude.

WAS IT A JOKE?

Mysterious Disappearance of an Information in the Criminal Court.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, Judge White presiding, the Assistant District Attorney brought down from the Grand Jury room a number of informations and asked the court to issue attachments for delinquent witnesses in the several cases. In examining the papers Judge White's attention was arrested by one in which a number of the leading spirits at a late political convention in this city were charged with riot, setting forth that they did "riotously and tumultuously assemble at City Hall," etc., etc. The court remarked that the document was wanting in the legal signature of an Alderman, was bad in that it had not been signed by a prosecutor. He further remarked that it looked very much like a joke, and if it was he would make the joker feel sorry for